





Norman Lamont,

Knockdow.

col 044
03/05

14 321

pl. 97-132
hard col

Sp cont dated
Jan '85



A NATURAL HISTORY OF
BRITISH MOTHS,

ACCURATELY DELINEATING EVERY KNOWN SPECIES,
WITH THE ENGLISH AS WELL AS SCIENTIFIC NAMES, ACCOMPANIED BY FULL DESCRIPTIONS,
DATE OF APPEARANCE, LISTS OF THE LOCALITIES THEY HAUNT,
THEIR FOOD IN THE CATERPILLAR STATE, AND OTHER FEATURES OF THEIR HABITS
AND MODES OF EXISTENCE, ETC., ETC.

BY

THE REV. F. O. MORRIS, B.A.,

Author of A History of British Birds, A History of the Nests and Eggs of British Birds,
A Natural History of British Butterflies,
Etc., Etc., Etc.

THE PLATES CONTAIN NEARLY TWO THOUSAND EXQUISITELY COLOURED SPECIMENS.

COMPLETE IN FOUR VOLUMES.

VOLUME IV.

LONDON:

GEORGE BELL AND SONS, YORK STREET, COVENT GARDEN.

1872.

CONTENTS OF VOL. IV.

	<i>Page.</i>		<i>Page.</i>
TINEÆ — EPIGRAPHIDÆ.		GELECHIDÆ.	
Lemnatophila	5	Orthotelia	50
Exapata	6	Eniostoma	50
Diurnea	6	Phibalocera	50
Epigraphia	6	Exæretia	51
PSYCIDÆ.		Depressaria	51
Talaeporia	7	Psoricoptera	66
Psyche	8	Gelechia	66
Solenobia	12	Parasia	111
Psychoides	12	Cleodora	112
TINEIDÆ.		Chelaria	113
Diplodoma	13	Anarsia	113
Xysmatodoma	14	Macrochila	114
Phygas	14	Aplota	116
Scardia	15	Nothris	116
Tinea	18	Sophronia	117
Lampronia	27	Pleurota	118
Incurvaria	29	Harpella	118
Micropteryx	30	Hypercallia	119
Nemophora	34	Dasycera	120
Adela	35	Cecophora	121
Nemotois	37	Cecogenia	127
YPONOMEUTIDÆ.		Endrosis	128
Swammerdamia	38	Butalis	129
Scythropia	40	Pancalia	133
Yponomeuta	40	GLYPHIPTERYGIDÆ.	
Anesychia	42	Aerolepia	133
Chalybe	43	Roslerstammia	135
Pepilla	43	Glyphipteryx	135
PLUTELLIDÆ.		Cehmia	139
Ediophasia	44	Perittia	139
Plutella	44	Tinagma	139
Hypolepia	45	Douglasia	140
Ypsolopha	47	ARGYRESTHIDÆ.	
Harpipteryx	48	Argyresthia	141
Pteroxia	49	Cedestis	151

	<i>Page.</i>		<i>Page.</i>
Oenerostoma	151	Chrysocoris	208
Yelleria	152	Antispila	208
GRACILLARIDÆ.		Stephensia	209
Gracillaria	153	Elachista	210
Coriscium	160	Tischeria	230
Ornix	161	LITHOCOLLETIDÆ.	
COLEOPHORIDÆ.		Lithocolletis	232
Goniodoma	166	LYONETIDÆ.	
Coleophora	166	Lyonetia	252
ELACHISTIDÆ.		Phyllocnistis	253
Bedellia	192	Cemistoma	254
Stathmopoda	193	Opostega	257
Cosmopteryx	193	Bucculatrix	248
Batrachedra	194	NEPTICULIDÆ.	
Oinophila	195	Nepticula	264
Chauliodus	196	Tripertura	286
Laverna	197	Bohemannia	287
Chrysoclista	203	PTEROPHORIDÆ.	
Heliodines	205	Agdistes	287
Anybia	206	Pterophorus	288
Asychna	206	Alucita	303

NATURAL HISTORY OF BRITISH MOTHS.

TINEÆ.

EPIGRAPHIDÆ.

LEMNATOPHILA PHRYGANELLA.

Plate XCVII. Figure 1.

Localities for this species are York, Pilmoor, Lewes, Leicester.

LEMNATOPHILA SALICELLA.

Plate XCVII. Figure 2.

Localities for this species are near Brighton.

The situations where it is found are by hedge sides.

The caterpillar is dull whitish green with grey spots, the second segment with a blackish green mark behind, and the last segment much speckled with grey; the head black.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in October.

It feeds on the silver weed (*Potentilla anserina*).

EXAPATE GELATELLA.

Plate XCVII. Figure 3.

Localities for this species are York, Brighton, Bristol.
The perfect insect appears in July.
It feeds on the willow.

DIURNEA FAGELLA.

Plate XCVII. Figure 4.

Localities for this species are York, Pembury, Bristol, Scarborough, Leicester, Birkenhead, Darlington, Lewes, Manchester, Cambridge, Newcastle, Tenterden.

The perfect insect appears at the end of March and in April; and has occurred on January 17. *female with abortive wings.*

The caterpillar is greenish grey; the head yellowish grey.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in September and October.

It feeds between the leaves joined together of a variety of trees.

*Knockdown 1895. April 15.
Linhworth. 1897. April 4.
Savemake. 1899. April 5. Swarming.*

EPIGRAPHIA AVELLANELLA.

Plate XCVII. Figure 5.

Localities for this species are York, Scarborough, Bristol.
The perfect insect appears at the end of March, and in April.

EPIGRAPHIA STEINKELLNERIELLA.

Plate XCVII. Figure 6.

Localities for this species are York, Scarborough, Brighton, Dartford Heath, Market Harborough, Bristol, Birkenhead, Darlington, Cambridge, Manchester.

The situations where it is found are hedges.

The perfect insect appears in April.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in August and September.

It feeds on the leaves, turned down, of the hawthorn and the mountain ash.

The moth flies from daybreak to sunrise.

PSYCIDÆ.

TALÆPORIA PUBICORNELLA.

Plate XCVII. Figure 7.

Localities for this species are near Grassington, in Craven, Yorkshire.

TALÆPORIA PSEUDO-BOMBYCELLA.

Plate XCVII. Figure 8.

Localities for this species are York, Scarborough, Brighton, Birkenhead, Bristol, Manchester, Newcastle, Pembury, Cambridge, Kingsbury.

The perfect insect appears in June.

The caterpillar is whitish, the second segment black; the head black.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is from October to April.

It feeds on lichens on old palings, etc., also on other insects; in fact is omnivorous.

PSYCHE VILLOSELLA.

Plate XCVII. Figure 9.

Localities for this species are Brighton, and the New Forest.

The perfect insect appears in June.

PSYCHE OPACELLA.

Plate XCVII. Figure 10.

Localities for this species are Brighton, and the New Forest.

The perfect insect appears in July.

PSYCHE CALVELLA.

Plate XCVII. Figure 11.

Localities for this species are Shooters Hill and Hornsey Wood, Brighton, Darlington.

The situations where it is found are woods.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

The caterpillar is dull brown, the second, third, and fourth segments black, marbled with white.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in August, and on through the winter to June; sometimes through two years, or nearly so.

It feeds on the willow, bramble, etc.

PSYCHE PULLELLA.

Plate XCVII. Figure 12.

Localities for this species are near London.

The situations where it is found are grassy places on heaths.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

PSYCHE RADIELLA.

Plate XCVII. Figure 13.

Localities for this species are Hampstead Heath, Epping, Brighton, Kingsbury.

The situations where it is found are heaths and heathy places.

The perfect insect appears in May and June; June 26th.

PSYCHE RETICELLA.

Plate XCVII. Figure 14.

Localities for this species are near Sheerness, Gravesend, and Brighton.

The perfect insect appears in June.

It feeds on the plantain (*Plantago maritima*).

PSYCHE ROBORICOLELLA.

Plate XCVII. Figure 15.

Localities for this species are West Wickham, New Forest, Black Park, York, Brighton, Bristol, Halton, Kingsbury, Epping, Teignmouth, Preston.

The situations where it is found are woods.

The perfect insect appears in June and July—June 26.

The caterpillar is reddish or yellow, the second, third, and fourth segments with spots of the same; the head shining chesnut brown.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May and June.

It feeds on the birch, the sloe, the elm, the willow, etc.

PSYCHE CRASSIORELLA.

Plate XCVII. Figure 16.

Localities for this species are Hornsey Wood, and other places near London.

The situations where it is found are low damp places, and grassy parts on heaths and in woods.

The perfect insect appears in May, June, and July.

The caterpillar is of a dull yellow white colour, with a line of dark vinous along the back, and two lines of blackish brown along the sides, between which are two small

dots of dark brown on each of the three first segments, below which is an oblong spot of the dark brown, and a third irregular line interrupted by the segments.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is early in April.

The chrysalis is found on the briar.

PSYCHE SALICOLELLA.

Plate XCVII. Figure 17.

Localities for this species are near Hampstead.

The perfect insect appears in June—June 23.

It feeds on the buckthorn.

PSYCHE TABULELLA.

Plate XCVII. Figure 18.

Localities for this species are Mickleham, Epping.

The perfect insect appears in July—July 24.

It feeds on the beech.

PSYCHE INTERMEDIELLA.

Plate XCVII. Figure 19.

Localities for this species are near Howth.

The perfect insect appears in June.

SOLENOBIA TRIQUETRELLA.

Plate XCVII. Figure 20.

Localities for this species are near Conway, Bidston Hill, the Brushes near Manchester.

The situations where it is found are old walls, and on and under stones on moorlands.

The perfect insect appears in May.

SOLENOBIA INCONSPICUELLA.

Plate XCVII. Figure 21.

Localities for this species are York, Conway, Bidston Hill, the Brushes near Manchester, Birkenhead, Bristol, Pembury, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Manchester.

The situations where it is found are old palings, old walls, and on and under stones on moorlands, and trunks of trees.

The perfect insect appears in the beginning of April.

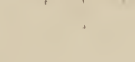
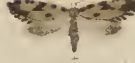
The caterpillar is yellowish grey, the second segment black, the third and fourth each with two black spots above; the head blackish.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in March and April.

PSYCHOIDES VERHUELLELLA.

Plate XCVIII. Figure 1.

Localities for this species are Richmond in Yorkshire, and York, Whitby, Caerphilly, Bideford, Bristol, Llanferras.



The perfect insect appears in June.

The caterpillar is yellowish white, with a brownish line along the back, the second segment yellowish with a black plate on it; the spots greenish grey; the head pale yellowish brown.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is November and till March.

It feeds on pea pods and on the wall rue (*Asplenium ruta-muraria*) and the spleenwort (*Asplenium trichomanes*).

This species flies in the sunshine.

TINEIDÆ.

DIPLODOMA MARGINEPUNCTELLA.

Plate XCVIII. Figure 2.

Localities for this species are York, West Wickham, Alkham, Pembury, Manchester, Darlington, Birkenhead.

The situations where it is found are woods.

The perfect insect appears in June, at the end of the month, and in July.

The caterpillar is dull whitish, the second segment darkish brown, the third and fourth tinged with brownish on the sides; the head pale brown.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in August and September, and on to November, some living over till the following June.

It feeds on hawthorn, and also on flies, beetles, and other insects; being in fact omnivorous.

XYSMATODOMA MELANELLA.

Plate XCVIII. *Figure* 3.

Localities for this species are York, Birkenhead, Manchester, Bristol.

The situations where it is found are on the trunks of trees and palings.

The perfect insect appears in June.

The caterpillar is dull yellow, the second segment black above, the third and fourth each with four blackish spots above; the head black.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in April and May.

XYSMATODOMA ARGENTIMACULELLA.

Plate XCVIII. *Figure* 4.

Localities for this species are Dartford Heath, Bristol, Manchester.

The perfect insect appears in July.

PHYGAS BIRDELLA.

Plate XCVIII. *Figure* 5.

Localities for this species are York, Scarborough, Manchester, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Kingsbury, Cambridge, Birkenhead, Bristol.

The situations where it is found are pasture fields.

The perfect insect appears in July.

The caterpillar is whitish yellow, the spots blackish.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in February, March, April, and May.

It feeds in the stems of grass.

PHYGAS BISONTELLA.

Plate XCVIII. Figure 6.

Localities for this species are Market Harborough, Bristol, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Manchester, Kingsbury, Cambridge.

The situations where it is found are heathy places.

The perfect insect appears in July.

PHYGAS VACULELLA.

Plate XCVIII. Figure 7.

Localities for this species are Leatherhead, Darlington, Manchester.

The situations where it is found are in thorns.

The perfect insect appears in July.

It feeds on the willow and the oak.

SCARDIA CHORARGELLA.

Plate XCVIII. Figure 8.

Localities for this species are the New Forest, and Epping Forest.

The situations where it is found are woods.
 The perfect insect appears in July.
 It feeds on different species of fungus.

SCARDIA EMORTUELLA.

Plate XCVIII. *Figure* 9.

Localities for this species are York, Brighton, Epping Forest, Bristol, Manchester, Pembury, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

The perfect insect appears in May and August.
 It feeds on the fungus of the hornbeam.

SCARDIA CARPINETELLA.

Plate XCVIII. *Figure* 10.

Localities for this species are Hyde Park, Bristol, Pembury, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

The perfect insect appears in May and June.
 It feeds on different species of fungus and rotten wood.

SCARDIA PICARELLA.

Plate XCVIII. *Figure* 11.

Localities for this species are Manchester and Newcastle-on-Tyne.

The perfect insect appears in July.

Journal
June 14. 1829

SCARDIA ARCUATELLA.

Plate XCVIII. Figure 12.

Localities for this species are near Rannoch.
 The perfect insect appears in June and August.
 The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in
 July and September.
 It feeds on the fungus of the beech tree, etc.

SCARDIA GRANELLA.

Plate XCVIII. Figure 13.

Localities for this species are York, Scarborough,
 Brighton, Market Harborough, Birkenhead, Bristol,
 Cambridge, Darlington, Lewes, Manchester, Pembury,
 Newcastle-on-Tyne.
 The situations where it is found are granaries.
 The perfect insect appears in June.
 The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in
 September and October.

SCARDIA CLOACELLA.

Plate XCVIII. Figure 14.

Localities for this species are York, Scarborough,
 Brighton, Market Harborough, Birkenhead, Cambridge,
 Bristol, Kingsbury, Darlington, Lewes, Manchester, New-
 castle-on-Tyne, Pembury.

The perfect insect appears in May and August.
It feeds on different species of fungus and rotten wood.

SCARDIA COCHYLIDELLA.

Plate XCVIII. *Figure* 15.

Localities for this species are near Sanderstead.
The perfect insect appears in June.

SCARDIA ARCELLA.

Plate XCVIII. *Figure* 16.

Localities for this species are Scarborough, Market
Harborough, Pembury, Alkham, Bristol, Darlington,
Manchester, Kingsbury, Cambridge.

The situations where it is found are hedges.

The perfect insect appears in June, July, and August.
It feeds on decayed wood.

TINEA IMELLA.

Plate XCVIII. *Figure* 17.

Localities for this species are Brighton, Pembury, Cam-
bridge, Manchester.

The perfect insect appears in June and August.

TINEA FERRUGINELLA.

Plate XCVIII. Figure 18.

Localities for this species are Lewes, Glasgow, Bristol, Pembury, Kingsbury, Manchester.

The perfect insect appears in June, July, and October.

TINEA RUSTICELLA.

Plate XCVIII. Figure 19.

Localities for this species are Scarborough, Brighton, Birkenhead, Tenterden, Pembury, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Manchester, Kingsbury, Darlington, Cambridge, Bristol.

The situations where it is found are among cloth.

The perfect insect appears in January and February.

The caterpillar is whitish, the second segment yellowish brown; the head pale brown.

It feeds on decayed wood, etc.

L. Green

TINEA MONACHELLA.

Plate XCVIII. Figure 20.

Localities for this species are Whittlesea Mere, near Cambridge, etc.

The situations where it is found are the Fens.

The perfect insect appears in May and August.

TINEA FULVIMITRELLA.

Plate XCIX. Figure 1.

Localities for this species are Brighton, Manchester, Rannoch, the New Forest, Rotherham.

The situations where it is found are the trunks of trees.

The perfect insect appears in June.

The caterpillar is dull yellowish white, the second segment with two brown spots behind; the head dark brown, blacker above.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May.

It feeds on different kinds of fungus, and on rotten wood, under the bark of the beech and the oak.

TINEA TAPETZELLA.

Plate XCIX. Figure 2.

Localities for this species are York, Scarborough, Brighton, Market Harborough, Tenterden, Manchester, Lewes, Kingsbury, Darlington, Cambridge, Birkenhead, Bristol, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Pembury.

The situations where it is found are among cloth.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

It feeds on cloth.

TINEA ALBIPUNCTELLA.

Plate XCIX. Figure 3.

Localities for this species are Scarborough, Lewes, Hurstpierpoint, Birkenhead, Bristol.

The perfect insect appears in June and August.



TINEA CAPRIMULGELLA.

Plate XCIX. Figure 4.

Localities for this species are Hackney, Blackheath, Hyde Park.

The perfect insect appears in June, at the end of the month, and in July to the end.

It feeds on decayed wood.

TINEA MISELLA.

Plate XCIX. Figure 5.

Localities for this species are York, Burton-on-Trent, Birkenhead.

The situations where it is found are old hedges.

The perfect insect appears in June and August.

It feeds on the grain of wheat and beans.

TINEA FUSCESCENTELLA.

Plate XCIX. Figure 6.

Localities for this species are near Liverpool.

The situations where it is found are old birds' nests.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

To C. S. Gregson, Esq., I am greatly indebted for the drawing from which the plate is taken.

TINEA PELLIONELLA.

Plate XCIX. Figure 7.

Localities for this abundant species are York, Scarborough, Brighton, Bristol, Pembury, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Manchester, Lewes, Kingsbury, Cambridge, Darlington.

The situations where it is found are in houses.

The perfect insect appears in February, and continues nearly throughout the whole year, that is to say, till November.

The caterpillar is dull whitish, the second segment with a dark brown mark behind; the head reddish brown.

It feeds on cloth, feathers, etc.

TINEA DUBIELLA.

Plate XCIX. Figure 8.

Localities for this species are near Liverpool.

The situations where it is found are in old birds' nests.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

I am indebted to Mr. C. S. Gregson, for a beautiful drawing of this species also.

TINEA FUSCIPUNCTELLA.

Plate XCIX. Figure 9.

Localities for this species are York, Scarborough, Lewes, Pembury, Manchester, Kingsbury, Darlington, Cambridge, Bristol, Birkenhead.

The situations where it is found are in houses.
 The perfect insect appears in June and September.
 It feeds on dried peas, etc.

TINEA FLAVESCENTELLA.

Plate XCIX. Figure 10.

Localities for this species are near London.

TINEA PALLESCEATELLA.

Plate XCIX. Figure 11.

Localities for this species are York, Liverpool, Manchester, Birkenhead.

The situations where it is found are among grain.
 The perfect insect appears in August.
 It feeds on grain.

TINEA NIGRIFOLDELLA.

Plate XCIX. Figure 12.

Localities for this species are at Liverpool.

The situations where it is found are on walls of grain warehouses in the streets.

The perfect insect appears in July, August, and September.

For the drawing from which the plate is taken, I am much indebted to Mr. C. S. Gregson, by whom it was first discovered.

TINEA GANOMELLA.

Plate XCIX. Figure 13.

Localities for this species are York, Scarborough, Brighton, Birkenhead, Bristol, Cambridge, Darlington, Manchester, Kingsbury, Pembury.

The perfect insect appears in May and August.

TINEA MERDELLA.

Plate XCIX. Figure 14.

Localities for this species are Liverpool, Manchester.

The situations where it is found are wool-stores.

The perfect insect appears in June and July; July 11, 14.

It feeds on grain.

TINEA BISELLIELLA.

Plate XCIX. Figure 15.

Localities for this species are York, Scarborough, Brighton, and throughout the country generally, as at Birkenhead, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Manchester, Kingsbury, Darlington, Cambridge, Bristol.

The situations where it is found are in houses.

The perfect insect appears nearly throughout the year; from March to October.

The caterpillar is dull whitish.

It feeds on "dry goods" in furniture.

TINEA CONFUSELLA.

Plate XCIX. Figure 16.

Localities for this species are near Dublin.
The perfect insect appears in August.

TINEA SIMPLICIELLA.

Plate XCIX. Figure 17.

Localities for this species are Dover and Mickleham.
The perfect insect appears in July.

TINEA NIGRIPUNCTELLA.

Plate XCIX. Figure 18.

Localities for this species are York, Lewes, and near
Bristol.

The situations where it is found are old hedges.
The perfect insect appears in May and August.

TINEA SEMIFULVELLA.

Plate XCIX. Figure 19.

Localities for this species are York, Scarborough,
Brighton, Market Harborough, Birkenhead, Pembury,
Manchester, Kingsbury, Cambridge, Darlington, Bristol.

The situations where it is found are on palings and
old hedges.

The perfect insect appears in June.

The caterpillar is yellowish white; the head pale brown. It feeds on dry fragments; has been found in birds' nests.

TINEA BISTRIGELLA.

Plate XCIX. Figure 20.

Localities for this species are York, Scarborough, Bristol, Lynmouth, Torwood, Pembury, Manchester.

The situations where it is found are among mixed underwood.

The perfect insect appears in May and June.

The caterpillar is dull pale yellowish green, with a darker line along the back; the head pale blackish brown.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July, August, and September.

It feeds on the birch.

TINEA SUBAMMANELLA.

Plate XCIX. Figure 21.

Localities for this species are Torwood, near Stirling.

The situations where it is found are among mixed underwood.

The perfect insect appears in July.

TINEA PEROCHRACEELLA.

Plate C. Figure 1.

Localities for this species are Rannoch.

The situations where it is found are ants' nests.

The perfect insect appears in July.

It feeds on the leaves of the pine.

LAMPRONIA QUADRIPUNCTELLA.

Plate C. Figure 2.

Localities for this species are York, Birkenhead, Bristol, Cambridge, Pembury, Kingsbury, Manchester, Darlington, Alkham.

The situations where it is found are among dog roses in hedges.

The perfect insect appears in May and June.

The caterpillar is dull reddish brown, the head blackish.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May.

It feeds on the shoots of the wild rose.

The moth flies in the sunshine "so early in the morning."

LAMPRONIA LUZELLA.

Plate C. Figure 3.

Localities for this species are York, Brighton, West Wickham, Chesterfield, Tenterden, Pembury, Manchester, Bristol, Teignmouth.

The situations where it is found are woods.
The perfect insect appears in June.

LAMPRONIA PRÆLATELLA.

Plate C. Figure 4.

Localities for this species are York, Brighton, Bristol, Scarborough, Pembury, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Manchester, Darlington.

The situations where it is found are woods.

The perfect insect appears in June.

The caterpillar is whitish, the second segment with a blackish plate in front; the head brown.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is from August to May.

It feeds on the dropwort (*Spirœa Ulmaria*), the common avens (*Geum Urbanum*) and the wild strawberry (*Fragaria vesca*).

LAMPRONIA RUBIELIA.

Plate C. Figure 5.

Localities for this species are York, Scarborough, Brighton, Pembury, Alkham, Kingsbury, Darlington, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Bristol, Cambridge.

The perfect insect appears in June.

The caterpillar is red, the second segment dark grey above; the head black.



The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in April and May.

It feeds under the bark in dead oaks, and on the wood itself when decayed, after the bark is taken off.

INCURVARIA MASCULELLA.

Plate C. Figure 6.

Localities for this species are Lewes, Market Har-
borough. *Bigale. May 25 1802. (3.)*

INCURVARIA ZINCKENELLA.

Plate C. Figure 7.

Localities for this species are near Brighton.

INCURVARIA TENUICORNELLA.

Plate C. Figure 8.

Localities for this species are West Wickham.

The situations where it is found are woods.

The perfect insect appears in June.

INCURVARIA OEHLMANNIELLA.

Plate C. Figure 9.

Localities for this species are Brighton, etc., etc.

The situations where it is found are woods.

The perfect insect appears in June.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is through the winter.

INCURVARIA CAPITELLA.

Plate C. Figure 10.

The perfect insect appears in May.

The caterpillar is at first dark red, afterwards greenish white.

It feeds on the currant.

MICROPTERYX CALTHELLA.

Plate C. Figure 11.

Localities for this species are Lewes, Market Harborough.

The perfect insect appears in April—April 13.

MYCROPTERYX ARUNCILLA.

Plate C. Figure 12.

The perfect insect appears in June.

MICROPTERYX SEPPELLA.

Plate C. Figure 13.

Localities for this species are Lewes, Market Harborough.

The perfect insect appears in June.

MICROPTERYX MANSUETELLA.

Plate C. Figure 14.

The situations where it is found are woods.
The perfect insect appears in May and June.

MICROPTERYX ALLIONELLA.

Plate C. Figure 15.

Localities for this species are Scarborough, Birmingham, etc.

The situations where it is found are woods.

The perfect insect appears in May and June.

The caterpillar is whitish with a greyish green line on the back, the head whitish with brownish spots on each side; the three hind segments have a reddish tinge; on the fifth is a slight protuberance on the side.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in June—June 27.

It feeds on the birch.

MICROPTERYX THUNBERGELLA.

Plate C. Figure 16.

Localities for this species are Lewes, Market Harborough.

The situations where it is found are among beech trees.

The perfect insect appears in June.

MICROPTERYX PURPURELLA.

Plate C. Figure 17.

Localities for this species are Lewes, Darenth Wood, etc., etc.

The situations where it is found are woods, among birch trees.

The perfect insect appears in April.

MICROPTERYX SALOPIELLA.

Plate C. Figure 18.

Localities for this species are Shrewsbury in Salop, whence the name, Worthing, West Wickham Wood.

The situations where it is found are woods.

The perfect insect appears in April.

It feeds on the birch.

MICROPTERYX SEMIPURPURELLA.

Plate C. Figure 19.

Localities for this species are Lewes.

The perfect insect appears in April.

MICROPTERYX UNIMACULELLA.

Plate C. Figure 20.

Localities for this species are Scarborough, Lewes, Withnall Birch Clough, West Wickham.

The situations where it is found are woods.

The perfect insect appears in April.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in April.

It feeds on the birch.

The chrysalis, which is green, is found in the lichens and bark of birches.

MICROPTERYX SPARMANELLA.

Plate CI. Figure 1.

Localities for this species are near York.

The perfect insect appears in February, February 20, April and May.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July.

It feeds on the birch.

The chrysalis is found below the surface in a small cocoon.

MICROPTERYX SUBPURPURELLA.

Plate CI. Figure 2.

Localities for this species are York, Lewes, Market Harborough, Scarborough, Beckenham.

The situations where it is found are among oaks.

The perfect insect appears in May.

The caterpillar is whitish yellow, with a line along the back of greenish grey; and on the sides of the fifth and sixth segments is a slight protuberance; the head reddish brown.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in June—June 8, 9.

It feeds on the oak.

MICROPTERYX FASTUOSELLA.

Plate CI. Figure 3.

Localities for this species are at Manton Copse.

The situations where it is found are woods.

The perfect insect appears in May—May 21.

NEMOPHORA SWAMMERDAMELLA.

Plate CI. Figure 4.

Localities for this species are Scarborough, York, Brighton, Market Harborough.

The situations where it is found are woods.

The perfect insect appears in the end of May and to the middle of June.

NEMOPHORA SCHWARZIELLA.

Plate CI. Figure 5.

Localities for this species are York, Lewes.

The situations where it is found are hedges.

The perfect insect appears in May and June.

See also Plate 1901.



NEMOPHORA PILELLA.

Plate CI. Figure 6.

Localities for this species are York, etc.
The perfect insect appears in June.

NEMOPHORA METAXELLA.

Plate CI. Figure 7.

Localities for this species are York, Lewes. (along side of the)
The situations where it is found are chalky places.
The perfect insect appears in May and June.

ADELA FIBULELLA.

Plate CI. Figure 8.

Localities for this species are Brighton, Market Har-
borough.

The perfect insect appears in May and June.

It feeds on the seeds and leaves of the germander
speedwell (*Veronica Chamædryis*).

ADELA RUFIMITRELLA.

Plate CI. Figure 9.

Localities for this species are near Brighton.

The situations where it is found are privet and other
hedges, and meadows.

The perfect insect appears in May.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in October.

ADELA SULZELLA.

Plate CI. Figure 10.

Localities for this species are Lewes, Buckton Wood.

The situations where it is found are woods.

The perfect insect appears in June.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in April; April 1.

ADELA DEGEERELLA.

Plate CI. Figure 11.

at all harvest
June 18 1898
Localities for this species are Scarborough, Lewes, Buckton Wood, Keswick.

The situations where it is found are woods.

The perfect insect appears in June.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in the spring months.

It feeds on the wood anemone and other low-growing plants.

ADELA VIRIDELLA.

Plate CI. Figure 12.

Localities for this common species are York, Brighton, Buckton Wood.

pp 45 154 107

The situations where it is found are oak woods.

The perfect insect appears in April, April 16, and at the end of May and beginning of June.

It feeds on the beech and the hazel. The larva hibernates.

ADELA CUPRELLA.

Plate CI. Figure 13.

Localities for this species are on Wimbledon Common.

The situations where it is found are among willows while in blossom.

The perfect insect appears at the end of April.

NEMOTOIS SCABIOSELLA.

Plate CI. Figure 14.

Localities for this species are near Sanderstead.

It commonly lives through two winters.

It feeds on the seeds of the scabious (*Scabiosa arvensis*), and the (*Scabiosa columbaria*.)

NEMOTOIS CUPRIACELLA.

Plate CI. Figure 15.

Localities for this species are Hampstead, Epping Forest.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in October.

It feeds on the flowers of the scabious (*Scabiosa succisa*).

NEMOTOIS SCHIFFERMILLERELLA.

Plate CI. Figure 16.

Localities for this species are near Brighton.

It lives through the winter.

It feeds on the black horehound (*Ballata nigra*).

NEMOTOIS MINIMELLA.

Plate CI. Figure 17.

Localities for this species are Brighton, Mickleham, in a hilly field.

The perfect insect appears in July.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is the autumn.

It generally lives through two winters.

YPONOMEUTIDÆ.

SWAMMERDAMIA COMTELLA.

Plate CI. Figure 18.

Localities for this species are near Lewes.

SWAMMERDAMIA CÆSIELLA.

Plate CI. Figure 19.

Localities for this species are near Lewes.

The situations where it is found are hedges.

The perfect insect appears in June and in August?

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in September.

It feeds on the birch.

SWAMMERDAMIA GRISEOCAPITELLA.

Plate CI. Figure 20.

Localities for this species are Lewes, Torwood.

The perfect insect appears in June.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar, which is almost gregarious, is in September.

It feeds on the birch.

SWAMMERDAMIA LUTARELLA.

Plate CII. Figure 1.

Localities for this species are near Lewes.

The perfect insect appears in July and August.

SWAMMERDAMIA PYRELLA.

Plate CII. Figure 2.

Localities for this species are Lewes, Market Harborough.

The situations where it is found are hedges and gardens.
 The perfect insect appears in April, May, and August.
 The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in
 July and September.

It feeds on the hawthorn, the apple, pear, etc.

SCYTHROPIA CRATÆGELLA.

Plate CII. Figure 3.

Localities for this species are near Lewes.

The perfect insect appears in July.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar, which
 is gregarious, is in June.

It feeds on the hawthorn.

YPONOMEUTA VIGINTIPUNCTELLA.

Plate CII. Figure 4.

Localities for this species are Witham in Essex,
 Guildford, Norwood.

The perfect insect appears in April and May, and again
 in August.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in
 June and July, June 29, and again in September and
 October.

It feeds on the orpine (*Sedum telephium*).



YPONOMEUTA PLUMBELLA.

Plate CII. Figure 5.

Localities for this species are Lewes, Market Harborough.

The situations where it is found are hedges.

The perfect insect appears in July and August.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in April.

It feeds on the pith of the young shoots, and afterwards on the leaves, of the spindle (*Euonymus Europæus*).

YPONOMEUTA IRRORELLA.

Plate CII. Figure 6.

Localities for this species are near Market Harborough.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar, which is gregarious while young, is in June.

It feeds on the spindle (*Euonymus Europæus*).

YPONOMEUTA PADELLA.

Plate CII. Figure 7.

Localities for this species are York, Humberstone, Brighton, Leicester.

The perfect insect appears in July and August.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in the middle of May and through June.

It feeds on the hawthorn, and the apple?

YPONOMEUTA COGNATELLA.

Plate CII. Figure 8.

Localities for this species are York, Lewes.

W. 2000. 1890. 1891.

YPONOMEUTA EVONYMELLA.

Plate CII. Figure 9.

Localities for this species are York, Brighton.

The perfect insect appears in July and August.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in June.

It feeds on the spindle (*Euonymus Europæus*), and the bird cherry (*Prunus radius*).

ANESYCHIA FUNERELLA.

Plate CII. Figure 10.

Localities for this species are the Cambridgeshire Fens.

The situations where it is found are the Fens.

It feeds on the comfrey (*Symphytum officinale*), and the gromwell (*Lithospermum officinale*).

ANESYCHIA DECEMGUTTELLA.

Plate CII. Figure 11.

The perfect insect appears in May and June.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in September and October.

It feeds on the tops of the gromwell (*Lithospermum officinale*).

CHALYBE PYRAUSTELLA.

Plate CII. Figure 12.

Localities for this species are in Sutherlandshire.

The perfect insect appears in May.

The caterpillar is dark coloured, with orange-yellow spots in stripes along the back and sides.

The chrysalis is blackish brown in a white cocoon.

PEPILLA CURTISELLA.

Plate CII. Figure 13.

Localities for this species are York, Scarborough, Lewes, Market Harborough, Pembury, Cambridge, Kingsbury, Birkenhead, Bristol, Manchester, Darlington, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

The caterpillar is greenish, mottled with reddish brown, and with a darker line on each side of the back.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May.

It feeds on the leaves, and then on the inner bark, within the young buds of the ash.

PLUTELLIDÆ.

EDIOPHASIA MESSINGIELLA.

Plate CII. Figure 14.

Localities for this species are near Lewes.
The perfect insect appears in June.

PLUTELLA XYLOSTELLA.

Plate CII. Figure 15.

Localities for this common species are York, Brighton, Market Harborough.

The perfect insect appears in May, July, and August.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May, June, July, and September.

It feeds on the honeysuckle, the cabbage, etc.

PLUTELLA PORRECTELLA.

Plate CII. Figure 16.

Localities for this species are Brighton, Market Harborough.

The situations where it is found are gardens.

The perfect insect appears in May, June, and July, also in the middle of October.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in April and June.

It feeds on the dame's violet (*Hesperis matronalis*).

from the Garden near Lewes

PLUTELLA ANNULATELLA.

Plate CII. Figure 17.

Localities for this species are Scarborough, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Dublin, Isle of Portland, Conway, (on the bare rock which forms the Bangor new road,) and Belfast.

The situations where it is found are cliffs close to the sea.

The perfect insect appears in August and September, August 25, September 4.

PLUTELLA DALELLA.

Plate CII. Figure 18.

Localities for this species are on the New Walk near York, Huddersfield, etc.

The perfect insect appears in July, August, and September.

HYPOLEPIA SEQUELLA.

Plate CII. Figure 19.

Localities for this species are Lewes, Market Harborough.

The perfect insect appears in July and August.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May and June.

It feeds on the lime and the sallow.

HYPOLEPIA VITTELLA.

Plate CII. Figure 20.

Localities for this species are Lewes, Market Harborough.

The perfect insect appears in July and August.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May.

It feeds on the elm, the beech, and the honeysuckle.

HYPOLEPIA RADIATELLA.

Plate CIII. Figure 1.

Localities for this very variable species are York, Lewes, Looe, Market Harborough.

The situations where it is found are among oaks.

The perfect insect appears at the end of June, in July and the beginning of August, and also in September.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May.

It feeds on the oak.

This moth lives through the winter.

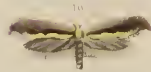
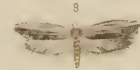
5 from G. Sharpe Beafra 1932.

HYPOLEPIA COSTELLA.

Plate CIII. Figure 2.

Localities for this species are York, Lewes, Looe, Market Harborough.

The situations where it is found are among oaks.



The perfect insect appears at the end of June, in July, and the beginning of August and September.

It feeds on the oak.

YPSOLOPHA SYLVELLA.

Plate CIII. Figure 3.

Localities for this species are Brighton, Market Harborough.

The situations where it is found are among oaks.

The perfect insect appears in August and September.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in June.

It feeds on the oak.

YPSOLOPHA ALPELLA.

Plate CIII. Figure 4.

Localities for this species are near Lewes.

The situations where it is found are among oaks.

The perfect insect appears in August.

YPSOLOPHA LUCELLA.

Plate CIII. Figure 5.

Localities for this species are Lewes, etc., etc.

The perfect insect appears in July.

YPSOLOPHA HORRIDELLA.

Plate CIII. Figure 6.

Localities for this species are Brighton, the New Forest.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in the beginning of June.

It feeds on the crab apple tree, and the sloe.

YPSOLOPHA ASPERELLA.

Plate CIII. Figure 7.

The perfect insect appears at the end of August and to October.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in June.

It feeds on the apple.

HARPIPTERYX SCABRELLA.

Plate CIII. Figure 8.

Localities for this species are Darlington, Bristol, and the New Forest.

The perfect insect appears in July and August.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is May.

It feeds on the apple.

HARPIPTERYX NEMORELLA.

Plate CIII. Figure 9.

Localities for this species are Looe, Huddersfield.

The perfect insect appears at the end of June, in July, and the beginning of August.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May.

It feeds on the bark of the honeysuckle.

HARPIPTERYX HARPELLA.

Plate CIII. Figure 10.

Localities for this species are Lewes.

4 from h. Sharps. 1902.

PTEROXIA CANDELLA.

Plate CIII. Figure 11.

Localities for this species are Lewes, Saffron Walden.

The situations where it is found are chalky districts, etc.

The perfect insect appears in August and September, and again in the spring.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in June, July, and August.

It feeds on the spindle (*Euonymus Europæus*).

GELECHIDÆ.

ORTHOTÆLIA SPARGANIELLA.

Plate CIII. Figure 12.

Localities for this species are York, Lewes, Market Harborough.

The perfect insect appears in July and August.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May and June.

It feeds on the bur reed (*Sparganium ramosum*).

ENIOSTOMA LOBELLA.

Plate CIII. Figure 13.

Localities for this species are near Lewes.

The situations where it is found are hedges.

The perfect insect appears in June.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in August and September.

It feeds on the sloe.

PHIBALOCERA QUERCELLA.

Plate CIII. Figure 14.

Localities for this abundant species are York, Lewes, Looe, Leicester.

The perfect insect appears in July and August.

Bedford. July 21 1872. ♀

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May and June.

It feeds on a variety of trees.

EXÆRETIA ALLISELLA.

Plate CIII. Figure 15.

The perfect insect appears in July.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May—May 2.

It feeds on the mugwort (*Artemisia vulgaris*).

DEPRESSARIA COSTOSELLA.

Plate CIII. Figure 16.

Localities for this species are Brighton, Market Harborough.

The situations where it is found are among broom and furze.

The perfect insect appears in July and August.

It feeds on the furze (*Ulex Europæus*).

DEPRESSARIA LITURELLA.

Plate CIII. Figure 17.

Localities for this species are near Lewes.

DEPRESSARIA PALLORELLA.

Plate CIII. Figure 18.

Localities for this species are Lewes, Dover, and the Isle of Wight.

The situations where it is found are on the coast.

The caterpillar is dull greenish with greenish black lines on the back and each side of it; the head reddish brown.

It feeds on the knapweed (*Centaurea scabiosa*).

The chrysalis is found rolled up in leaves of this plant.

DEPRESSARIA PERPALLORELLA.

Plate CIII. Figure 19.

Localities for this species are near Howth.

The perfect insect appears in August—August 12.

I am indebted to C. S. Gregson, Esq., for the drawing of the specimen from which this species is here figured, it having been discovered by him.

DEPRESSARIA UMBELLELLA.

Plate CIII. Figure 20.

Localities for this species are York, Brighton.

The situations where it is found are among furze bushes.

The perfect insect appears in August and September.

The caterpillar is of a greenish colour.

It feeds on the furze (*Ulex Europæus*), and the (*Ulex nanus*.)

DEPRESSARIA ASSIMILELLA.

Plate CIV. Figure 1.

Localities for this species are Brighton, Leicester.
 The situations where it is found are among broom.
 The perfect insect appears in June and July.
 The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in
 March and April.
 It feeds on the broom.

DEPRESSARIA NANATELLA.

Plate CIV. Figure 2.

Localities for this species are Torquay, Box Hill,
 Dublin, Charlton, Mickleham, Dover.
 The perfect insect appears in August and September.
 The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in
 April.
 It feeds on the upper side of the young leaves of
 the common ling (*Calluna vulgaris*).

DEPRESSARIA ATOMELIA.

Plate CIV. Figure 3.

The perfect insect appears in August and September.
 The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in
 May and June.
 It feeds on the broom, and the dyer's broom (*Ge-
 nista tinctoria*).

DEPRESSARIA RHODOCHRELLA.

Plate CIV. Figure 4.

Localities for this species are Blackpool and Epping Forest.

The perfect insect appears in August.

DEPRESSARIA ARENELLA.

Plate CIV. Figure 5.

Localities for this species are York, Lewes, Deal, Market Harborough.

The perfect insect appears in August.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in June and July.

It feeds on the dock (*Arctium lappa*), and the black knapweed (*Centaurea nigra*).

DEPRESSARIA PROPINQUELLA.

Plate CIV. Figure 6.

Localities for this species are Lewes.

The perfect insect appears in September and October.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July and August.

It feeds on the thistle (*Cirsium lanceolatum*).



DEPRESSARIA SUBPROPINQUELLA.

Plate CIV. Figure 7.

Localities for this species are Lewes, Norwich, Folkestone, Epping.

The perfect insect appears in August.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in June.

It feeds on the black knapweed (*Centaurea nigra*), and the thistle (*Cirsium lanceolatum*).

DEPRESSARIA ALSTRÆMERIELLA.

Plate CIV. Figure 8.

Localities for this species are York, Lewes, Plymouth, Market Harborough.

The perfect insect appears in August, and hibernates, continuing till April.

It feeds on the hemlock (*Conium maculatum*).

DEPRESSARIA CINIFLONELLA.

Plate CIV. Figure 9.

Localities for this species are near Rannoch.

The situations where it is found are on the trunks of fir trees.

DEPRESSARIA VACCINELLA.

Plate CIV. Figure 10.

Localities for this species are near Lewes.

The situations where it is found are gardens.

The perfect insect appears in August and September—
August 9, September 1.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in
July and the beginning of August.

It feeds on the upright hedge parsley (*Torilis an-
thriscus*,) also on the carrot.

The chrysalis is found under the surface of the
ground.

DEPRESSARIA CAPREOLELLA.

Plate CIV. Figure 11.

Localities for this species are Lewes, Dublin, San-
derstead, Mickleham.

The situations where it is found are old thatch, and by
the sea coast.

The perfect insect appears in March, April, August,
and September.

The caterpillar is of a greenish colour.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in
June—June 26.

It feeds on the burnet saxifrage (*Pimpinella saxi-
fraga*).

This species lives through the winter. It flies in
the day time.

DEPRESSARIA HYPERICELLA.

Plate CIV. Figure 12.

Localities for this species are Brighton, Market Harborough.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May and June.

It feeds on the tops of the St. John's Wort (*Hypericum perforatum*).

DEPRESSARIA CONTERMINELLA.

Plate CIV. Figure 13.

The situations where it is found are among shallows.

The perfect insect appears in July and August.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May and June.

It feeds on the tops of the shoots of the willow.

DEPRESSARIA ANGELICELLA.

Plate CIV. Figure 14.

Localities for this species are York, Brighton, Bristol.

The situations where it is found are the Fens, etc.

The perfect insect appears in July.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in June.

It feeds on the wild angelica (*Angelica sylvestris*), also on the willow.

DEPRESSARIA CARDUELLA.

Plate CIV. Figure 15.

Localities for this species are Brighton, Lynmouth.

The perfect insect appears in July and August.

The caterpillar is of a grey green colour; the head dark.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July—July 26.

It feeds on the thistle.

DEPRESSARIA OCELLELLA.

Plate CIV. Figure 16.

Localities for this species are York, Lewes, Market Harborough.

The situations where it is found are among willows.

The perfect insect appears in August.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July and August—August 4.

It feeds on the willow (*Salix viminalis*).

DEPRESSARIA YEATIELLA.

Plate CIV. Figure 17.

Localities for this species are Lewes, and near London.

The situations where it is found are in thatch.

DEPRESSARIA APPLANELLA.

Plate CIV. Figure 18.

Localities for this very plentiful species are York, Lewes, Plymouth, Market Harborough.

The situations where it is found are hedges.

The perfect insect appears in July.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in June.

It feeds on the beaked parsley (*Anthriscus sylvestris*), the rough chervil (*Cherophyllum temulentum*), etc., etc.

DEPRESSARIA CILIELLA.

Plate CIV. Figure 19.

Localities for this species are York, Lewes, Market Harborough.

The situations where it is found are in old thatch.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July.

It feeds on the wild angelica (*Angelica sylvestris*).

DEPRESSARIA GRANULOSELLA.

Plate CIV. Figure 20.

Localities for this species are near Deal.

The perfect insect appears in September.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July.

DEPRESSARIA ROTUNDELLA.

Plate CV. Figure 1.

Localities for this species are Dublin, Mickleham, Sanderstead, Folkestone, Dover, and the Isle of Wight. The situations where it is found are along the coast. The perfect insect appears in August and September.

DEPRESSARIA DEPRESSELLA.

Plate CV. Figure 2.

Localities for this species are Southchurch, Folkestone. The perfect insect appears in July and September. The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July and August. It feeds on the seeds of the carrot and the parsnip.

DEPRESSARIA PIMPINELLA.

Plate CV. Figure 3.

Localities for this species are Lewes, Plymouth, Kensing, Stoa's Nest. The situations where it is found are in old thatch. The perfect insect appears in September. The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July and August. It feeds on dry straw? and on the common burnet saxifrage, (*Pimpinella saxifraga*.)



DEPRESSARIA BIPUNCTOSELLA.

Plate CV. Figure 4.

Localities for this species are in the Isle of Wight.
The perfect insect appears in August.

DEPRESSARIA ALBIPUNCTELLA.

Plate CV. Figure 5.

Localities for this species are Lewes, Market Har-
borough.
The perfect insect appears in July and August.

DEPRESSARIA OLERELLA.

Plate CV. Figure 6.

Localities for this species are in Woolmer Forest.
The perfect insect appears at the beginning of Au-
gust, and sometimes continues through the winter months.
The caterpillar is green with a slightly darker line
along the back, on which also is a reddish tinge, most
distinct on the lines on the side below it, the second
segment has two black marks: the head brown, darker
on its hinder part.
The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in
June and July, from the middle of the former to the
beginning of the latter month.
It feeds on the yarrow (*Achillea millefolium*).

The chrysalis is sometimes found among a coil of leaves drawn together by the caterpillar to the stem.

DEPRESSARIA EMERITELLA.

Plate CV. Figure 7.

Localities for this species are near Warrington.

The perfect insect appears in August.

The caterpillar is green, with a darker line along the back, and another on either side of it, the second segment spotted with black.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July.

It feeds on the tansy (*Tanacetum vulgare*).

For information about, and a beautiful drawing of this species, I have to thank C. S. Gregson, Esq.

DEPRESSARIA PULCHERIMELLA.

Plate CV. Figure 8.

Localities for this species are Brighton, Sanderstead, Mickleham.

The perfect insect appears in July—July 20.

It feeds on the common earth-nut, (*Bunium flexuosum*.)

DEPRESSARIA DOUGLASELLA.

Plate CV. Figure 9.

Localities for this species are Lewes, Headley Lane, Dover, Mickleham, Folkestone, the Isle of Wight.

The situations where it is found are sandhills.

The perfect insect appears in the beginning of July and in August.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in June.

I have here to thank C. S. Gregson, Esq., for a beautiful drawing of this moth, from which the figure on the plate has been taken.

DEPRESSARIA WEIRELLA.

Plate CV. Figure 10.

Localities for this species are near Lewes.

The situations where it is found are in thatch.

The perfect insect appears in July.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May and June.

It feeds on the beaked parsley (*Anthriscus sylvestris*).

DEPRESSARIA CHÆROPHYLLIVORELLA.

Plate CV. Figure 11.

Localities for this species are near Lewes.

The perfect insect appears in August.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July.

It feeds on the flowers and seeds of the rough chervil (*Chærophyllum temulentum*).

DEPRESSARIA ULTIMELLA.

Plate CV. Figure 12.

Localities for this species are Lewes, Freshwater in the Isle of Wight, and Folkestone.

The situations where it is found are in old thatch.

The perfect insect appears in June and September.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May.

DEPRESSARIA NERVOSELLA.

Plate CV. Figure 13.

Localities for this species are Lewes, Dawlish, Dunoon, Ardrossan.

The situations where it is found are in old thatch.

The perfect insect appears in September.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May.

It feeds on dry straw? and in the stems and leaves of the hemlock water dropwort (*Ænanthe crocata*), and the water hemlock (*Cicuta virosa*).

The chrysalis is found within the stem, into which the caterpillar bores when it has done feeding, and then weaves a piece of web across it, above and below.

DEPRESSARIA BADIELLA.

Plate CV. Figure 14.

Localities for this species are Lewes, Newhaven, Sanderstead, Stoat's Nest.

The situations where it is found are among juniper bushes.

The perfect insect appears in August.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July and August.

It feeds on the (*Athamantha libanotis*.)

DEPRESSARIA LIBANOTIDELLA.

Plate CV. Figure 15.

Localities for this species are near Newhaven.

The perfect insect appears in September.

The caterpillar is dull grey, the spots shining black within whitish rings, the second segment black; the head black.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July and August.

It feeds on the (*Athamantha libanotis*.)

DEPRESSARIA PASTINACELLA.

Plate CV. Figure 16.

Localities for this species are Lewes, Bristol, Plymouth, Cambridge, Folkestone, Mickleham.

The perfect insect appears in September.

DEPRESSARIA HERACLIELLA.

Plate CV. Figure 17.

Localities for this species are Brighton, Plymouth, York, etc., etc.

The perfect insect appears in August and September, and lives through the winter till April.

It feeds on the cow-parsnep (*Heracleum sphondylium*).

PSORICOPTERA GIBBOSELLA.

Plate CV. Figure 18.

Localities for this species are Brighton and Hainault Forest.

The perfect insect appears in July, July 9—10.

The caterpillar is grey, with a darker line along the back, and a less dark one on each side below it; the second segment black; the head black.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in June, June 6.

It feeds on the oak and the willow.

GELECHIA CINERELLA.

Plate CV. Figure 19.

Localities for this species are Lewes, Looe.

The situations where it is found are bushy places.

The perfect insect appears at the end of June, in July, and the beginning of August.

GELECHIA RUFESCENTELLA.

Plate CV. Figure 20.

Localities for this species are near Lewes.

The situations where it is found are grassy banks.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in April and May.

It feeds on grass leaves.

GELECHIA INORNATELLA.

Plate CVI. Figure 1.

Localities for this species are the Cambridgeshire Fens.

The situations where it is found are the Fens.

The perfect insect appears in June.

GELECHIA GERRONELLA.

Plate CVI. Figure 2.

Localities for this species are Worthing, Dartford Heath, West Wickham.

The situations where it is found are among fern in woods.

The perfect insect appears in July.

GELECHIA VILELLA.

Plate CVI. Figure 3.

Localities for this species are Worthing, Folkestone, the Isle of Wight, Lewisham.

The situations where it is found are in old thatch.

The perfect insect appears in June and September.

GELECHIA HIPPOPHAELLA.

Plate CVI. Figure 4.

The perfect insect appears in August and September.

The caterpillar is pale yellowish green.

It feeds on the sea buckthorn (*Hippophæe rhamnoides*).

GELECHIA MALVELLA.

Plate CVI. Figure 5.

The situations where it is found are in gardens.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in September and October.

It feeds on the seeds of the hollyhock.

The chrysalis is found under the earth.



GELECHIA POPULELLA.

Plate CVI. Figure 6.

Localities for this species are the New Walk near York, Lewes, Market Harborough.

The situations where it is found are among poplars and willows, resting on the trunks or on pailings near.

The perfect insect appears in July and August.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May and the beginning of June.

It feeds on the poplar, the willow, and the birch.

GELECHIA PINGUINELLA.

Plate CVI. Figure 7.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May.

It feeds under the bark of the poplar.

The chrysalis is found under the bark of the poplar tree.

GELECHIA CAUTELLA.

Plate CVI. Figure 8.

Localities for this species are Alkham, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Wanstead.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

GELECHIA TEMERELLA.

Plate CVI. Figure 9.

The situations where it is found are among willows.

The perfect insect appears in July.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in June.

It feeds on the roots of the willow.

GELECHIA LENTIGINOSELLA.

Plate CVI. Figure 10.

Localities for this species are Bristol, Epping, Tunbridge Wells.

The perfect insect appears in July and August.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May and June.

It feeds on the dyer's broom (*Genista tinctoria*).

GELECHIA DILUCIDELLA.

Plate CVI. Figure 11.

Localities for this species are near Witherslack.

C. S. Gregson, Esq., has obliged me with the drawing from which the plate has been taken.

GELECHIA VELOCELLA.

Plate CVI. Figure 12.

Localities for this species are Brighton, Barnes Common.

The perfect insect appears at the end of April and beginning of May, and again in August.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in June.

It feeds on the roots of the sheep's sorrel (*Rumex acetosella*).

This species flies in the sunshine.

GELECHIA FUMATELLA.

Plate CVI. Figure 13.

Localities for this species are Wallasey, Dawlish Warren, etc.

The situations where it is found are sandhills on the coast.

The perfect insect appears in June—June 1, also in July.

C. S. Gregson, Esq., has kindly favoured me with a drawing and description of this rare insect.

GELECHIA ERICETELLA.

Plate CVI. Figure 14.

Localities for this plentiful species are York, Brighton, etc., etc., etc.

The situations where it is found are heaths.
 The perfect insect appears in May, June, and July.

GELECHIA MULINELLA.

Plate CVI. Figure 15.

Localities for this species are near Brighton.
 The perfect insect appears in the end of June.

GELECHIA DIVISELLA.

Plate CVI. Figure 16.

Localities for this species are the Cambridgeshire
 Fens.

The situations where it is found are the Fens.
 The perfect insect appears in June.

GELECHIA PALUSTRELLA.

Plate CVI. Figure 17.

Localities for this species are the Cambridgeshire
 Fens.

The perfect insect appears in July.

I am indebted to C. S. Gregson, Esq., for the drawing from which the plate is taken.

GELECHIA SORORCULELLA.

Plate CVI. Figure 18.

Localities for this species are Lewes.

The situations where it is found are among shallows.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May and June.

It feeds in the shoots of the willow.

GELECHIA CULEATELLA.

Plate CVI. Figure 19.

Localities for this species are in London, viz.: it was first taken in Tower Street, in that village, and in Hackney, but being thus far very scarce can scarcely be called hackneyed.

The situations where it is found are among willows.

The perfect insect appears in September.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in June—June 22.

It feeds on the willow.

GELECHIA KNAGGSIELLA.

Plate CVI. Figure 20.

Localities for this species are Haslemere, Darlington.

The situations where it is found are on the trunks of oaks and other trees.

The perfect insect appears in July and August.

I am much indebted to Mr. Barnett, and also to Dr. Knaggs, for kindly forwarding a specimen of this rare species to Mr. Gregson to figure for the present work.

GELECHIA PELIELLA.

Plate CVII. *Figure 1.*

Localities for this species are Brighton, West Wickham, Manchester.

The situations where it is found are woods.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

The caterpillar is of a dark chocolate brown colour.

It feeds on the sorrel (*Rumex acetosella*).

GELECHIA ALACELLA.

Plate CVII. *Figure 2.*

Localities for this species are near Leatherhead.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

The caterpillar is greyish white, with a black patch on the second segment; the head black.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in June.

It feeds on lichens on orchard trees.



GELECHIA LONGICORNELLA.

Plate CVII. Figure 3.

Localities for this species are York, Scarborough, Richmond in Yorkshire, Brighton, Birkenhead, Manchester, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

The situations where it is found are moors.

The perfect insect appears in May and June.

GELECHIA DIFFINELLA.

Plate CVII. Figure 4.

Localities for this species are Scarborough, Manchester, Cambridge, Brighton, Dartford Heath, Barnes Common, Birkenhead.

The situations where it is found are waste places, heaths and commons.

The perfect insect appears in May, June, and August.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in April.

It feeds on the sorrel (*Rumex acetosella*).

GELECHIA TERRELLA.

Plate CVII. Figure 5.

Localities for this very common species are Brighton, Looe, Market Harborough, etc., etc.

The situations where it is found are among grass.

The perfect insect appears at the end of June, in July, and the beginning of August.

The caterpillar is dark greenish grey, somewhat paler beneath, with three indistinct lines along the back, the second segment yellow with two black spots; the head black. It becomes paler as it gets older.

GELECHIA INTAMINATELLA.

Plate CVII. *Figure 6.*

Localities for this species are near Darlington.

The perfect insect appears at the end of May, and in June and July.

The caterpillar is at first greenish, then yellowish green with a faint tinge of red, the second segment yellow; the head yellow.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in March and April.

It feeds on the bird's-foot trefoil (*Lotus corniculatus*).

Thanks to Mr. Stainton, for the above information.

GELECHIA DESERTELLA.

Plate CVII. *Figure 7.*

Localities for this species are York, Brighton, Scarborough, Darlington, Birkenhead, and the Isle of Portland.

The situations where it is found are sandhills near the coast, etc., etc.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

It feeds on moss.

GELECHIA EXPOLITELLA.

Plate CVII. Figure 8.

Localities for this species are the Pentland Hills, Skiddaw, Edinburgh, Birkenhead.

The perfect insect appears in June.

GELECHIA ACUMINATELLA.

Plate CVII. Figure 9.

Localities for this species are Scarborough Castle, Bristol, Darlington, Dawlish, Mickleham, etc.

The perfect appears in May and August.

The caterpillar is yellowish grey, with a tinge of red on the hinder part; the head pale brown.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July, August, and September.

It feeds on the greater knapweed (*Centaurea scabiosa*), and the thistle (*Cirsium lanceolatum*).

GELECHIA ARTEMISIELLA.

Plate CVII. Figure 10.

Localities for this species are near Scarborough, Liverpool, Dawlish Warren, Box Hill, Bromborough Pool in Cheshire, Alkham, Birkenhead, Bristol, Manchester, Epsom.

The situations where it is found are salt marshes and sandy and gravelly places on the coast, etc., etc.

The perfect insect appears in June.

The caterpillar is greenish, with a dark greyish line along the back, and on the sides below it; the spots small, black; the head brown.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May.

It feeds on the end shoots of the wild thyme, (*Thymus serpyllum*), and the field southernwood, (*Artemisia campestris*), making a slight web.

My thanks have here again to be returned to C. S. Gregson, Esq.

GELECHIA VISCARIELLA.

Plate CVII. Figure 11.

Localities for this species are Scarborough, Edinburgh.

The caterpillar is dull green, with a faint tinge of rose colour, the second segment reddish grey with two black plates; the head black.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in April and May.

It feeds on the shoots of the (*Lychnis viscaria*).

GELECHIA ALBIPALPELLA.

Plate CVII. Figure 12.

Localities for this species are York, Woking, Guildford.

The perfect insect appears in July.

The caterpillar is dull reddish, whitish green between the segments, and with a darker line along the back; the head yellowish brown.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in June.

It feeds on the broom (*Genista angelica*).

GELECHIA ARUNDINETELLA.

Plate CVII. *Figure 13.*

Localities for this species are near Lee, at the sallow pit, also at Cambridge and Hackney.

The perfect insect appears in June and July—July 22nd.

The caterpillar is yellowish white; the head black.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in March and April.

It feeds on the great common sedge, (*Carex riparia*.)

GELECHIA SENECTELLA.

Plate CVII. *Figure 14.*

Localities for this species are Scarborough, Dartford Heath, Lewisham, Bristol.

The situations where it is found are dry places among fern and heath.

The perfect insect appears in July.

GELECHIA LONGICILIELLA.

Plate CVII. Figure 15.

Localities for this species are near Blackpool.

The perfect insect appears in July.

For the loan of the specimen from which the engraving is taken, I am indebted to Mr. R. S. Edleston, and for the drawing of it to C. S. Gregson, Esq.

GELECHIA MUNDELLA.

Plate CVII. Figure 16.

Localities for this species are Redcar and New Brighton, Dawlish Warren, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Bristol,

The situations where it is found are sand-hills on the sea shore.

The perfect insect appears in May and June.

GELECHIA CLANDESTELLA.

Plate CVII. Figure 17.

Localities for this species are near Bury in Lancashire.

My thanks are due to C. S. Gregson, Esq., for the drawing from which the engraving is taken.

GELECHIA SIMILELLA.

Plate CVII. Figure 18.

Localities for this species are Stoat's Nest, Charlton, Mickleham, Manchester, Cambridge.

The situations where it is found are in thatch.

The perfect insect appears in July.

GELECHIA AFFINELLA.

Plate CVII. Figure 19.

Localities for this species are Lewisham, Birkenhead, Bristol, Cambridge, Darlington, Manchester.

The situations where it is found are mossy walls.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

The caterpillar is of a pinkish colour, paler on each side of the back, the second segment with two black blots; the spots minute and black; the head black.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is from December to March and April.

It feeds on moss and old walls.

GELECHIA UMBROSELLA.

Plate CVII. Figure 20.

Localities for this species are near Liverpool.

The situations where it is found are sand-hills.

The perfect insect appears in May, June, and July.
I am indebted to C. S. Gregson, Esq., for the drawing from which the engraving is made.

GELECHIA STOLIDELLA.

Plate CVIII. Figure 1.

Localities for this species are in the Isle of Man.
The perfect insect appears in July.

C. S. Gregson, Esq., has obliged me with a beautiful drawing of this species.

GELECHIA BOREELLA.

Plate CVIII. Figure 2.

Localities for this species are near Dunoon in Sutherlandshire.

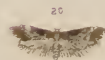
The situations where it is found are boggy places.
The perfect insect appears in June and July.

GELECHIA GALBANELLA.

Plate CVIII. Figure 3.

Localities for this species are Rannoch, the Black Forest in Perthshire.

The perfect insect appears in July.



GELECHIA BASALTINELLA.

Plate CVIII. Figure 4.

Localities for this species are Addington, Cambridge, and Deal?

The perfect insect appears in June, July, and September?

GELECHIA DOMESTICELLA.

Plate CVIII. Figure 5.

Localities for this species are York, Scarborough, Falmouth, Lewes, Market Harborough, Cambridge, Bristol, Birkenhead, Kingsbury, Manchester, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Tenterden.

The situations where it is found are houses mostly, but also on hedges.

The perfect insect appears in July and August.

The caterpillar is reddish brown, paler on each side of the back, the second segment brown-black; the spots black and distinct; the head brown-black.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in March and April.

It feeds on moss on old walls.

GELECHIA RHOMBELLA.

Plate CVIII. Figure 6.

Localities for this species are Scarborough, York, Lewes, Hammersmith, Kingsbury, Manchester.

The situations where it is found are among apple trees.

The perfect insect appears in July.

The caterpillar is dark dull green, with a whitish line on either side of the back; side line whitish; the space between the two, reddish; the second segment has black marks divided in two, underneath it is pale greenish grey; the head dark brown.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May and June.

It feeds on the apple tree, between leaves joined together.

GELECHIA PROXIMELLA.

Plate CVIII. Figure 7.

Localities for this species are York, Scarborough, Lewes, Market Harborough, Birkenhead, Bristol, Cambridge, Darlington, Kingsbury, Manchester, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Pembury, Tenterden.

The situations where it is found are among birch trees.

The perfect insect appears in May and June.

The caterpillar is pale green; the spots black; the head yellowish.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in September and October.

It feeds on the birch, the leaves turned down.

GELECHIA NOTATELLA.

Plate CVIII. Figure 8.

Localities for this species are York, Scarborough, Brighton, Bristol, Birkenhead, Cambridge, Darlington, Manchester, Pembury.

The situations where it is found are among shallows.

The perfect insect appears in May.

The caterpillar is pale greenish grey, the second segment black behind; the head black.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in September.

It feeds on the willow, between the united leaves.

GELECHIA LYELLELLA.

Plate CVIII. Figure 9.

Localities for this species are Worthing, and the New Forest.

The perfect insect appears in June, July, and August.

GELECHIA VULGELLA.

Plate CVIII. Figure 10.

Localities for this species are York, Scarborough, Lewes, Manchester, Pembury, Birkenhead, Bristol, Cambridge, Kingsbury.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

The caterpillar is greenish grey, the second segment with two black blots behind; the head yellowish brown; the spots small and black.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in April and May.

It feeds on the leaves and young shoots of the hawthorn, viz: between two united together.

GELECHIA LUCULELLA.

Plate CVIII. Figure 11.

Localities for this species are Brighton, Hyde Park, and other parts about London, Manchester, Pembury, Tenterden, Bristol, Cambridge, Kingsbury.

The situations where it is found are on the trunks of oaks.

The perfect insect appears in May and June.

The caterpillar is pale greenish spotted with black.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in February, February 12.

It feeds on decayed wood.

GELECHIA SCRIPTELLA.

Plate CVIII. Figure 12.

Localities for this species are York, Brighton, Lewisham, Pembury, Kingsbury, Cambridge, Bristol.

The situations where it is found are among maple trees.

The perfect insect appears in May and June.

The caterpillar is greenish white, with a grey line on each side below the back; the spots black; the head pale brown.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in August and September.

It feeds on the maple, between the turned down leaves.

GELECHIA FUGITIVELLA.

Plate CVIII. Figure 13.

Localities for this species are Scarborough, Brighton, Market Harborough, Birkenhead, Bristol, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Pembury, Kingsbury, Darlington, Cambridge.

The situations where it is found are among elms.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May.

It feeds on the nut, the maple, and the elm.

GELECHIA ÆTHIOPELLA.

Plate CVIII. Figure 14.

Localities for this species are York, Scarborough, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Manchester, etc.

The situations where it is found are the moors.

The perfect insect appears in June.

The caterpillar is dull reddish, the spots small and black; the head brown; the second segment with a black mark divided in the centre, the hind one with a black mark.

GELECHIA SOLUTELLA.

Plate CVIII. Figure 15.

Localities for this species are Rannoch in Perthshire, and the Lizard Point in Cornwall.

The perfect insect appears in May.

GELECHIA DISTINCTELLA.

Plate CVIII. Figure 16.

Localities for this species are Croydon, the Isle of Portland.

The situations where it is found are the Downs, among juniper bushes.

The perfect insect appears in July and August.

GELECHIA CELERELLA.

Plate CVIII. Figure 17.

Localities for this very rare species are at Wallasey, near Liverpool, and at Dawlish Warren.

The situations where it is found are grassy places on sand-hills on the coast.

The perfect insect appears in September.

C. S. Gregson, Esq., has most kindly obliged me with a drawing and description of this species.

GELECHIA COSTELLA.

Plate CVIII. *Figure 18.*

Localities for this species are Scarborough, Tunbridge Wells, Bristol, Kingsbury, Pembury, Lewisham, Cambridge, and near London.

The situations where it is found are hedges.

The perfect insect appears in May, August, September, and October.

The caterpillar is greenish grey, the second segment blackish brown; the head blackish brown.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July, August, September, and October, till the end of the latter month.

It feeds on the stems and seeds of the woody nightshade (*Solanum dulcamara*).

GELECHIA MACULELLA.

Plate CVIII. *Figure 19.*

Localities for this species are York, Scarborough, Brighton, Lewisham, Tenterden, Manchester, Kingsbury, Darlington, Bristol, Birkenhead.

The situations where it is found are hedges.

The perfect insect appears in July.

The caterpillar is greenish yellow, the second segment black; the head black; the spots minute and black.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May and June.

It feeds on the leaves, shoots, and seeds, as they "grow with its growth," of the greater stitch-wort (*Stellaria holostea*).

GELECHIA TRICOLERELLA.

Plate CVIII. Figure 20.

Localities for this species are York, Scarborough, Brighton, Lewisham, Tenterden, Manchester, Kingsbury, Darlington, Bristol, Birkenhead.

The situations where it is found are hedges and banks.

The perfect insect appears in July.

The caterpillar is pale greenish yellow, with fine stripes of pinkish; the head black.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is from January to April.

It feeds on the leaves and shoots of the greater stitch-wort (*Stellaria holostea*).

GELECHIA FRATERNELLA.

Plate CIX. Figure 1.

Localities for this species are Scarborough, Brighton, Lewisham, Manchester, Darlington, Birkenhead.



The situations where it is found are hedges and banks.

The perfect insect appears in July.

The caterpillar is dull brown, with a faint tinge of greenish; the head black.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May.

It feeds on the greater stitch-wort (*Stellaria holostea*), and the mouse-ear chickweed (*Cerastium vulgatum*).

GELECHIA MACULIFERELLA.

Plate CIX. Figure 2.

Localities for this species are Worthing, Brighton, Bristol, Cambridge, Kingsbury.

The situations where it is found are banks.

The perfect insect appears in July.

GELECHIA VICINELLA.

Plate CIX. Figure 3.

Localities for this beautiful species are Howth near Dublin, Brighton, Belfast, the Lizard Point.

The situations where it is found are by the sea coast.

The perfect insect appears in August and September.

The caterpillar is of a straw yellow colour.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May,
—May 18.

It feeds on the end shoots of the sea campion (*Silene maritima*), and afterwards spins a white web by which it attaches the plant to the rocks.

For a beautiful drawing and description of this species, I have to thank C. S. Gregson, Esq.

GELECHIA JUNCTELLA.

Plate CIX. Figure 4.

Localities for this species are York, Epping Forest, Hainault Forest, Manchester, etc.

The situations where it is found are woods, on the trunks of oaks.

The perfect insect appears in August.

GELECHIA HUBNERELLA.

Plate CIX. Figure 5.

Localities for this species are near Manchester and Chesterfield.

The situations where it is found are the trunks of oaks.

The perfect insect appears in July and August.

The caterpillar is pale green, the second segment black, inclining to brownish black on the sides and front edge; the head black.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May.

It feeds on the shoots united together, of the greater stitch-wort (*Stellaria holostea*).

GELECHIA MARMORELLA.

Plate CIX. Figure 6.

Localities for this species are Redcar, Brighton, Dawlish Warren.

The situations where it is found are sand-hills on the coast.

The perfect insect appears in June and till September.

It feeds on the mouse-ear chickweed (*Cerastium vulgatum*).

GELECHIA OBSOLETELLA.

Plate CIX. Figure 7.

Localities for this species are on the Isle of Portland.

The situations where it is found are the coast.

The perfect insect appears in August.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May, June, July, and August.

It feeds on the goose-foot (*Chænopodium maritimum*), and the orache (*Artiplex patula*).

GELECHIA INSTABILELLA.

Plate CIX. Figure 8.

Localities for this species are Scarborough, Brighton, Dublin, St. Osyth, and the Lizard Point.

The perfect insect appears in July and August.

The caterpillar is pale yellowish brown, with a greenish line along the back, the second segment black; the head black.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in April and August.

It feeds on the glasswort (*Salicornia herbacea*), the goose-foot (*Chænopodium maritimum*), the orache, (*Artriplex patula*), and others of the genus, and the sea plantain, (*Plantago maritima*).

GELECHIA OCELLATELLA.

Plate CIX. Figure 9.

Localities for this species are the Lizard Point, in Cornwall.

The perfect insect appears in May and June.

The caterpillar is pale greyish white, with four dull reddish interrupted lines along the back; the head pale yellowish brown.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May and June.

It feeds on the flower heads of the sea beet, (*Beta maritima*).

GELECHIA LITTORELLA.

Plate CIX. Figure 10.

Localities for this species are the Isle of Wight, Birkenhead.

The situations where it is found are on the coast.
The perfect insect appears in May.

GELECHIA ATRIPLICELLA.

Plate CIX. Figure 11.

Localities for this species are Scarborough, Bristol.
The perfect insect appears in July and August.
The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in
May, June, and July.

It feeds on the leaves and flowers of the orache,
(*Atriplex patula*), the goose-foot, (*Chænopodium Bonus
Henricus*) (or Good King Henry,) and other species of
the genus.

GELECHIA SEQUACELLA.

Plate CIX. Figure 12.

Localities for this species are Scarborough, Brighton,
Sanderstead, Arthur's Seat in Edinburgh, Richmond in
Yorkshire, Alkham, Croydon, Edinburgh, Newcastle-
on-Tyne, Bristol.

The perfect insect appears in July and August.

The caterpillar is dull greenish, the second segment
yellowish brown; the head yellowish brown.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in
May and June.

It feeds on the end shoots of the sun cistus (*Helianthe-
num vulgare*).

GELECHIA ALEELLA.

Plate CIX. Figure 13.

Localities for this species are Brighton, Kingsbury, West Wickham.

The situations where it is found are woods, on the trunks of oak trees.

The perfect insect appears in May and June.

GELECHIA LEUCATELLA.

Plate CIX. Figure 14.

Localities for this species are Scarborough, Lewisham, Kingsbury, Cambridge, Bristol.

The situations where it is found are hedges.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

The caterpillar is pale brown with a faint tinge of rose colour, the second segment black; the head black.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May.

It feeds on the hawthorn, and the apple?

GELECHIA ALBICAPITELLA.

Plate CIX. Figure 15.

Localities for this species are Kingsbury, Lewisham, Bristol, Pembury.

The situations where it is found are fences round orchards.

The perfect insect appears in August.

GELECHIA NANELLA.

Plate CIX. Figure 16.

Localities for this species are Market Harborough, Bristol, Kingsbury, Pembury.

The situations where it is found are pear orchards.

The perfect insect appears in July.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May.

It feeds on the flowers of the pear tree.

GELECHIA MOUFFETELLA.

Plate CIX. Figure 17.

Localities for this species are York, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Lewisham, Pembury, Manchester, Kingsbury, Bristol, Cambridge, Birkenhead.

The perfect appears in June and July.

The caterpillar is black with a stripe near the under side, the fore segments with a white blot on the middle of the back.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May.

It feeds on the honeysuckle.

GELECHIA DODECELLA.

Plate CIX. Figure 18.

Localities for this species are Scarborough, Lewes, York, Pembury, Manchester, Bristol.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May.

It feeds on the shoots of the Scotch fir.

GELECHIA TRIPARELLA.

Plate CIX. Figure 19.

Localities for this species are Worthing, Manchester, York, Lewisham, Cambridge.

The situations where it is found are among oaks.

The perfect insect appears in May and June.

The caterpillar is dull yellowish green; the head pale brown; the spots black.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in August and September.

It feeds on the oak, between united leaves.

GELECHIA TENEBRELLA.

Plate CIX. Figure 20.

Localities for this species are York, Scarborough, Birkenhead, Pembury, Bristol, Manchester, Darlington.

The situations where it is found are dry sandy banks.
The perfect insect appears in June.

GELECHIA TENEBROSELLA.

Plate CX. Figure 1.

Localities for this species are Bristol, Manchester, Charlton.

The situations where it is found are dry sandy banks.
The perfect insect appears in June and July.

GELECHIA LIGULELLA.

Plate CX. Figure 2.

Localities for this species are York, Scarborough, Lewes, Pembury, Bristol, Birkenhead, Alkham.

The situations where it is found are flowery meadows.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May.

It feeds on the bird's-foot trefoil (*Lotus corniculatus*).

GELECHIA VORTICELLA.

Plate CX. Figure 3.

Localities for this species are Pembury, Epping.

The perfect insect appears in June and July—July 1, July 8.

The caterpillar is reddish, mixed with pale green on the fore part, the second segment with four black marks of yellowish brown in the middle; the head pale yellowish brown.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in June.

It feeds on the bird's-foot trefoil (*Lotus corniculatus*), and the dyer's broom (*Genista tinctoria*).

GELECHIA TÆNIOLELLA.

Plate CX. Figure 4.

Localities for this species are York, Scarborough, Lewes, Pembury, Mickleham, Sanderstead, Manchester, Kingsbury, Darlington, Cambridge, Alkham, Bristol.

The situations where it is found are chalky places.

The perfect insect appears in May and June.

The caterpillar is pale greenish yellow, banded with red on each segment, from the third to the twelfth, those on the third and fourth rather interrupted.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is at the end of May and the beginning of June.

It feeds on the bird's-foot trefoil (*Lotus corniculatus*), the medick (*Medicago minima*), and others of the same class.



GELECHIA SIRCOMELLA.

Plate CX. Figure 5.

Localities for this species are Scarborough, Bristol, Crewe.

The perfect insect appears in June.

It feeds on the broad-leaved mouse-ear chickweed, (*Cerasteum vulgatum.*)

GELECHIA IMMACULATELLA.

Plate CX. Figure 6.

Localities for this species are near West Wickham.

The situations where it is found are woods.

The perfect insect appears in August.

GELECHIA NIGRITELLA.

Plate CX. Figure 7.

The perfect insect appears in June.

GELECHIA CORONILLELLA.

Plate CX. Figure 8.

Localities for this species are Dublin, Mickleham, in a hilly field.

The perfect insect appears in June, July, and August.

The caterpillar is greenish spotted with reddish, chiefly on the hinder part; the head pale dull brownish yellow. It feeds on the leaves, united, of the (*Coronilla varia*.)

GELECHIA SANGIELLA.

Plate CX. Figure 9.

Localities for this species are near Darlington.

The caterpillar is reddish brown, with a narrow whitish line along the back as far as the fourth segment, whitish green between the front segments, the second with a black plate above, divided down the middle.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in June—June 20.

It feeds on the bird's-foot trefoil, (*Lotus corniculatus*.)

GELECHIA ANTHYLLIDELLA.

Plate CX. Figure 10.

Localities for this species are Cloughton Cliff near Scarborough, Brighton, Market Harborough, Alkham, Birkenhead, Bristol, Cambridge, Darlington, Manchester.

The perfect insect appears in May and August.

The caterpillar is blackish, with a faint whitish line along the back, on the second, third, and fourth segments, which are whitish on the indentations.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in April and July.

It feeds on the seeds of the lady's finger, (*Anthyllis vulneraria*,) the saint-foin, (*Onobrychis sativa*,) and the purple clover.

GELECHIA ATRELLA.

Plate CX. Figure 11.

Localities for this species are Lewes, Tunbridge Wells, Bristol, Darlington.

The situations where it is found are among furze bushes.

The perfect insect appears in March? July—July 7, also in August.

The caterpillar is marbled with pale blackish brown, with a slight tinge of yellowish brown on the fifth and ninth segments, the second segment with a grey plate across the hinder part, and a small spot on each side on the front; the head very pale brown.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May.

It feeds on the lady's finger, (*Anthyllis vulneraria*,) also in the stems of the St. John's wort, (*Hypericum perforatum*.)

GELECHIA BIFRACTELLA.

Plate CX. Figure 12.

Localities for this species are Bristol, Mickleham.

The perfect insect appears in June, July, and August.

The caterpillar is white; the head pale brown.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in October and till March.

It feeds on the seeds of the fleabane (*Inula dysenterica*), and the ploughman's spikenard (*Conyza squarrosa*).

GELECHIA OBLITELLA.

Plate CX. Figure 13.

Localities for this species are in the Cambridgeshire Fens.

The situations where it is found are the fens.

The perfect insect appears in June.

GELECHIA LUCIDELLA.

Plate CX. Figure 14.

Localities for this species are York, Ruislip, near the Reservoir, Cambridge, Hammersmith.

The situations where it is found are moist places and marshes.

The perfect insect appears in July—July 22.

It feeds on the reed mace (*Typha latifolia*).

GELECHIA LUTULENTILLA.

Plate CX. Figure 15.

Localities for this species are Ham Common, Dartford Heath, Bristol.

The situations where it is found are heaths and commons.

The perfect insect appears in July.

GELECHIA CEREALELLA.

Plate CX. Figure 16.

Localities for this species are Glasgow, Birkenhead.

The situations where it is found are among grain.

The perfect insect appears in May and June.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is from October to March.

It feeds on the grains of barley and wheat.

GELECHIA LATHYRELLA.

Plate CX. Figure 17.

Localities for this species are at Wicken Fen and other Fens in Cambridgeshire.

The situations where it is found are the Cambridgeshire Fens.

The perfect insect appears in the end of June.

The caterpillar is dark dull green, the second segment black above, whitish on its front edge, the interstice between the second and third segments paler yellowish green, and the hind segment paler green; the head black; spots dark blackish grey within pale blots. It becomes more green and less grey as it grows.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in September.

It feeds on the stalks and leaves of the meadow vetchling (*Lathyrus palustris*), the medick (*Medicago sativa*), and the lucerne, between the leaves united together.

GELECHIA GEMMELLA.

Plate CX. Figure 18.

Localities for this species are Brighton, Manchester, Bristol, Birkenhead.

The situations where it is found are hedges.

The perfect insect appears in July and August.

GELECHIA NÆVIFERELLA.

Plate CX. Figure 19.

Localities for this species are York, Scarborough, Brighton, Pembury, Manchester, Alkham, Cambridge, Bristol, Kingsbury.

The situations where it is found are waste places.

The perfect insect appears in May, June, and August; also in October.

The caterpillar is yellowish white, with a dark brown line along the back, and a reddish line on the sides, the second segment blackish; the head blackish.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in June and October.

It feeds in the leaves of the orache (*Atriplex patula*), and the goose-foot (*Chænopodium Bonus-Henricus*), and other species of the genus.

GELECHIA HERMANNELLA.

Plate CX. Figure 20.

Localities for this species are Redcar, Scarborough, Kingsbury, Cambridge, Birkenhead.

The situations where it is found are hedges.

The perfect insect appears in May, July, and August; also in October.

The caterpillar is yellowish white, dotted with reddish; the head pale brown.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in June and October.

It feeds in the leaves of the orache, (*Atriplex patula*,) and the goose-foot, (*Chænopodium Bonus-Henricus*,) and other species of the genus.

GELECHIA PICTELLA.

Plate CXI. Figure 1.

Localities for this species are Redcar, Southend, Barnes Common.

The perfect insect appears in May and August.

It feeds on the broad-leaved mouse-ear chickweed? (*Cerastium vulgatum*.)

GELECHIA TORQUINELLA.

Plate CXI. Figure 2.

The situations where it is found are sand-hills on the coast.

The perfect insect appears in June.

GELECHIA BRIZELLA.

Plate CXI. Figure 3.

Localities for this species are Brighton, Southend, Dawlish.

The situations where it is found are on the coast.

The perfect insect appears in May? and August.

The caterpillar is yellowish brown, the second segment black; the head black.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in October. It passes the winter in the flower-heads of the plant, and turns to chrysalis in April.

It feeds on the common thrift, (*Statice armeria*.)

GELECHIA SUBDECURTELLA.

Plate CXI. Figure 4.

Localities for this species are near Cambridge.

The situations where it is found are the Fens.

It feeds on the purple loosestrife, (*Lythrum salicaria*.)

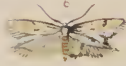
GELECHIA ERICINELLA.

Plate CXI. Figure 5.

Localities for this species are Lewes, West Wickham, Manchester, Cambridge.

The situations where it is found are heaths.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.



The caterpillar is dull yellowish brown, with a dark brown line on either side of the back, and a pale yellowish one below, the second segment pale brown; the head pale brown.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in June and July—July 5.

It feeds on heather.

The chrysalis is found in a light web at the ends of the shoots of the said plant.

GELECHIA PAUPELLA.

Plate CXI. Figure 6.

Localities for this species are Lewes, Wray Common, Reigate, Lee, Folkestone, Lewisham.

The perfect insect appears in July, August, and October.

The caterpillar is pale amber yellow, the second segment with two dark spots above; the head pale brown.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July and August.

It feeds on the common fleabane, (*Inula dysenterica*.)

GELECHIA INOPELLA.

Plate CXI. Figure 7.

Localities for this species are Lewes, Pembury, Folkestone, Bristol.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in October and November.

It feeds on the flower-heads of the fleabane (*Inula dysenterica*.)

GELECHIA SUBOCLELLA.

Plate CXI. Figure 8.

Localities for this species are Scarborough, Market Harborough, Alkham, Mickleham, Bristol, Pembury.

The perfect insect appears in July.

The caterpillar is whitish, the second segment brown; the head brown.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in September, October, and November.

It feeds on the flowers of the marjoram, (*Origanum vulgare*.)

GELECHIA OSSELLA.

Plate CXI. Figure 9.

Localities for this species are Yedmandale, and the Forge Valley, near Scarborough.

The perfect insect appears in the beginning of June.

PARASIA LAPELLA.

Plate CXI. Figure 10.

Localities for this species are York, Scarborough, Brighton, Birkenhead, Bristol, Cambridge, Kingsbury, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

The situations where it is found are old hedges.

The perfect insect appears in May, June, July, and August.

The caterpillar is white; the head dark brown.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in October and till February.

It feeds on the seeds of the burdock, (*Arctium lappa*.)

PARASIA METZNERIELLA.

Plate CXI. Figure 11.

Localities for this species are Scarborough, Lewes, Charlton, Manchester, Mickleham, Darlington, Headley Lane, Alkham.

The perfect insect appears in July and August.

The caterpillar is of a yellowish white colour, the second segment dark brown above; the head dark brown.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in October and November, November 13, and till February.

It feed on the black knapweed, (*Centaurea nigra*.)

PARASIA CARLINELLA.

Plate CXI. Figure 12.

Localities for this species are Folkestone, Mickleham, York, Lewes, Bristol, Darlington.

The perfect insect appears in July and August.

The caterpillar is dull whitish, the second segment blackish above; the head black.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in October, and through the winter till February.

It feeds on the common carline thistle, (*Carlina vulgaris*.)

PARASIA NEUROPTERELLA.

Plate CXI. Figure 13.

Localities for this species are Brighton, Mickleham, Deal.

The perfect insect appears in July and August.

CLEODORA CYTISELLA.

Plate CXI. Figure 14.

Localities for this species are Manchester, Pembury, Lewes, Dartford Heath, Bristol, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

The situations where it is found are heaths, among fern and broom.

The perfect insect appears in July.

CLEODORA STRIATELLA.

Plate CXI. Figure 15.

Localities for this species are Brighton, Lewisham, Cambridge.

The perfect insect appears in August—August 11.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in June.

It feeds in the stem of the tansy, (*Tanacetum vulgare.*)

This species is attracted by a light.

CHELARIA CONSCRIPTELLA.

Plate CXI. Figure 16.

Localities for this species are York, Scarborough, Market Harborough, Manchester, Bristol, Cambridge, Kingsbury, Darlington.

The situations where it is found are on the trunks of Lombardy poplar trees.

The perfect insect appears in July, September, and October.

It feeds on the birch? and the poplar.

5 from G. Sharpe 1822.

ANARSIA SPARTIELLA.

Plate CXI. Figure 17.

Localities for this species are Scarborough, Brighton, Alkham, Pembury, Wimbledon.

The situations where it is found are among broom and furze on commons.

The perfect insect appears in July.

The caterpillar is dull dark brown, the second segment black; the head black.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May and June.

It feeds on the end shoots of the furze.

ANARSIA GENISTELLA.

Plate CXI. *Figure 18.*

Localities for this species are Pembury, Tunbridge Wells, Alkham.

The perfect insect appears in July.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in June.

It feeds on the broom, and the dyer's broom, (*Genista tinctoria*.)

C. S. Gregson, Esq., has obliged me with the drawing from which the engraving is taken.

MACROCHILA FASCIELLA.

Plate CXI. *Figure 19.*

Localities for this species are near Lewes, Cambridge.

The perfect insect appears in May.

The caterpillar is yellowish grey with a greenish line along the back and another on either side of it, the second segment pale dull yellowish with black spots behind; the head dull reddish yellow.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in September.

It feeds on the sloe.

MACROCHILA MARGINELLA.

Plate CXI. Figure 20.

Localities for this species are Brighton, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Sanderstead.

The perfect insect appears in July and August.

The caterpillar is greyish above, dull yellowish on the sides, with a reddish brown line along the back and another on either side below it, the second segment with a black blot behind; the head reddish brown.

It feeds in a web on the end shoots of the juniper.

MACROCHILA USTULELLA.

Plate CXII. Figure 1.

Localities for this species are near Worcester.

The perfect insect appears in June.

It feeds between the leaves of the elm.

H. T. Stainton, Esq., has obligingly lent me a specimen of this species to figure on the plate.

MACROCHILA JUNIPERELLA.

Plate CXII. Figure 2.

Localities for this species are near Falmouth and in Perth.

The perfect insect appears in July.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May.

It feeds on the twigs of the juniper.

APLOTA PALPELLA.

Plate CXII. Figure 3.

Localities for this species are Ripley in Surrey, and Hainault Forest.

The perfect insect appears in August.

It feeds on rotten wood?

NOTHRIS VERBASCELLA.

Plate, CXII. Figure 4.

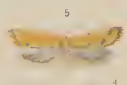
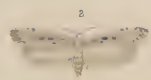
Localities for this species are near Norwich.

The perfect insect appears in July.

The caterpillar is dull brown, the second segment black; the head black.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is from May nearly throughout the year.

It feeds on the yellow hoary mullein, (*Verbascum pulverulentum*.)



NOTHRIS DURDHAMELLA.

Plate CXII. Figure 5.

Localities for this species are Durdham Downs, near Bristol, Teignmouth, Alkham, Deal.

The situations where it is found are woods and downs.

The perfect appears in July.

The caterpillar is black on the fore part, yellowish white behind, with a brown line along the back, and another of the like colour on either side of it.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May, and on to the end of June.

It feeds on the wild marjoram, (*Origanum vulgare.*)

SOPHRONIA PARENTHESSELLA.

Plate CXII. Figure 6.

Localities for this species are Brighton, Headley Lane, West Wickham Wood, Alkham, Mickleham, Manchester.

The situations where it is found are lanes and woods.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in June.

SOPHRONIA HUMERELLA.

Plate CXII. Figure 7.

The perfect insect appears in June.

The caterpillar is dull green, with a darker line along the back and another on each side of it, the second segment yellowish green with four dark dots.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May.

It feeds on the cudweed? (*Gnaphalium arenarium*), the common filago, (*Filago germanica*), and the wormwood, (*Artemisia campestris*.)

PLEUROTA BICOSTELLA.

Plate CXII. Figure 8.

Localities for this common species are York, Richmond in Yorkshire, Scarborough, Lewes, Cambridge, Birkenhead, Manchester, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

The situations where it is found are heaths.

The perfect insect appears at the end of May, and in June and July.

The caterpillar is pinkish grey, with a brownish line along the back, and another of the same colour below it on each side; the spots small and blackish; the head yellowish brown; the second segment yellowish brown with some darker markings on its hinder part.

It feeds on the heath, (*Erica cinerea*.)

The chrysalis is found in a web attached to the food plant of the larva.

HARPELLA GEOFFRELLA.

Plate CXII. Figure 9.

Localities for this species are Scarborough, Lewes, Bristol, Kingsbury, Manchester, Tenterden.

The situations where it is found are hedges and woods.

4 given to by C. S. H. for 1922 -

The perfect insect appears in the middle of May and to the middle of June.

This moth flies early in the morning especially when sunny.

HARPELLA BRACTEELLA.

Plate CXII. Figure 10.

Localities for this species are Newcastle, Gateshead, Crumlyn in Monmouthshire, in the little lane across the bridge.

The situations where it is found are gardens.

The perfect insect appears in June.

The caterpillar is dull grey, the second segment with two black marks above; the head pale brown.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in February and till April.

It feeds on decayed wood, and the bark of the mulberry tree.

HYPERCALLIA CHRISTIERNELLA.

Plate CXII. Figure 11.

Localities for this species are Darenth Wood, Greenhithe, Castle Eden Dene, Sevenoaks.

The situations where it is found are woods.

The perfect insect appears at the end of June and the beginning of July.

The caterpillar is greenish grey with a whitish line along the back, the second segment pale greenish grey speckled with black; the head pale greenish grey; the spots black.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May and June.

It feeds, abroad, on the milkwort (*Polygala chamæburus*).

DASYCERA SULPHURELLA.

Plate CXII. Figure 12.

Localities for this very common species are Leicester, York, Scarborough, Lewes, Tenterden, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Market Harborough, Pembury, Manchester, Kingsbury, Darlington, Cambridge, Bristol, Birkenhead.

The situations where it is found are decayed wood.

The perfect insect appears in April, at the end of the month, and in May.

The caterpillar is greyish white, the second segment reddish brown; the spots blackish; the head reddish brown.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is throughout the winter, from December to March.

It feeds on decayed wood.

The moth flies in the day time.

DASYCERA OLIVIELLA.

Plate CXII. Figure 13.

Localities for this species are Lewes, Falmouth, Kingsbury, Pembury, Tenterden.

The perfect insect appears from the end of June to the beginning of August.

ÆCOPHORA MINUTELLA.

Plate CXII. Figure 14.

Localities for this species are Brighton, Manchester, Scarborough, Market Harborough, Bristol, Pembury, York, Cambridge, Kingsbury.

The situations where it is found are houses and out-houses.

The perfect insect appears in May and June.

The caterpillar is dull whitish, the second segment pale amber yellow; the head pale brown.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in March.

It feeds on the seeds of celery, etc.

ÆCOPHORA FLAVIMACULELLA.

Plate CXII. Figure 15.

Localities for this species are York, Scarborough, Edinburgh, Market Harborough, Huddersfield, Bristol, Duddingstone, near Edinburgh, Pembury, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Manchester, Darlington.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

The caterpillar is dull yellowish, the second segment blackish brown; the head blackish brown.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in August, September, and October.

It feeds on the seeds of the wild angelica, (*Angelica sylvestris*.)

CECOPHORA TRISIGNELLA.

Plate CXII. Figure 16.

Localities for this very common species are Lewes, Bristol, Cambridge, Kingsbury, Manchester, Pembury, Tenterden, and several places near London.

The situations where it is found are old hedge-rows among brambles.

The perfect insect appears in May and June.

CECOPHORA STIPELLA.

Plate CXII. Figure 17.

Localities for this species are Rannoch, Manchester, York, and other places in the north of Scotland and England.

The situations where it is found are on the trunks of fir trees.

The perfect insect appears in May and June.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in September.

It feeds under the bark of dead fir trees.

ÆCOPHORA AUGUSTELLA.

Plate CXII. Figure 18.

Localities for this species are Brighton, Hyde Park, Bristol.

The situations where it is found are the trunks of fir trees.

The perfect insect appears in June.

ÆCOPHORA ALBIMACULELLA.

Plate CXII. Figure 19.

Localities for this species are near Manchester.

The situations where it is found are about outhouses.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

ÆCOPHORA WOODIELLA.

Plate CXII. Figure 20.

Localities for this species are on Kersall Moor near Manchester.

The situations where it is found are moors.

The perfect insect appears in June.

ÆCOPHORA GRANDELLA.

Plate CXIII. Figure 1.

Localities for this species are in Bewdley Forest, also in North Wales.

The perfect insect appears at the end of May, and in June.

This insect flies in the warm sunshine.

ÆCOPHORA FORMOSELLA.

Plate CXIII. Figure 2.

Localities for this species are near Wanstead.

The situations where it is found are on palings, etc.

The perfect insect appears in July.

ÆCOPHORA LUNARELLA.

Plate CXIII. Figure 3.

Localities for this species are Lewisham, Kingsbury, Lewes, Pembury, Cambridge, Bristol.

The situations where it is found are on the trunks of trees and palings.

The perfect insect appears in July and August.



ECOPHORA LAMBDELLA.

Plate CXIII. Figure 4.

Localities for this species are Bristol, Epping Forest, Charlton.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

ECOPHORA SUBAQUILELLA.

Plate CXIII. Figure 5.

Localities for this species are York, Birkenhead, Manchester.

The situations where it is found are heaths.

The perfect insect appears in May and June.

ECOPHORA TINCTELLA.

Plate CXIII. Figure 6.

Localities for this species are Lewes, West Wickham Wood, Cambridge, Pembury.

The situations where it is found are oak woods.

The perfect insect appears in May and June.

ECOPHORA SUBOCHREELLA.

Plate CXIII. Figure 7.

Localities for this species are Lewes, and West Wickham Wood.

The situations where it is found are among oaks, in woods, etc.

The perfect insect appears in May and June.

CECOPHORA FUSCO-AURELLA.

Plate CXIII. Figure 8.

Localities for this species are Lewes, Bristol, Pembury, Kingsbury.

The situations where it is found are old hedges.

The perfect insect appears in August.

The caterpillar is dull dark brown, with a whitish line along the back, and one of the same colour on either side, the second segment pale brown above; the head reddish brown.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in April and May.

It feeds on dry wood and sticks.

CECOPHORA FLAVIFRONTILLA.

Plate CXIII. Figure 9.

Localities for this species are Lewes, Looe, Pembury, Kingsbury, Cambridge.

The situations where it is found are old hedges.

The perfect insect appears at the end of June, in July, and the beginning of August.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in October.

It feeds on the beech, and dry leaves.

GECOPHORA FUSCESCENTELLA.

Plate CXIII. Figure 10.

Localities for this species are York, Scarborough, Lewes, Pitlochrie, Alkham, Bristol, Cambridge, Pembury, Kingsbury, Manchester, Tenterden, Lewisham.

The situations where it is found are old hedges.

The perfect insect appears in July and August.

GECOPHORA PSEUDO-SPRETELLA.

Plate CXIII. Figure 11.

Localities for this species are York, Scarborough, Brighton, London, Liverpool, Pembury, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Manchester, Lewes, Kingsbury, Darlington, Cambridge, Bristol, Birkenhead, Alkham.

The situations where it is found are among dry peas.

The perfect insect appears in July and August.

The caterpillar is a yellowish white, the second segment pale dull yellowish; the head reddish brown.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in January, February, and March.

It feeds on dry peas.

GEOGENIA KINDERMANNIELLA.

Plate CXIII. Figure 12.

Localities for this species are Dublin, Bristol, and near London,

The situations where it is found are among gorse bushes, also in houses.

The perfect insect appears in July and August.

ENDROSIS FENESTRELLA.

CLOTHES MOTH.

Plate CXIII. Figure 13.

Localities for this well known species are York, and every other place in the kingdom.

The situations where it is found are houses, and also on the trunks of trees.

The perfect insect appears on and from January 1 to December 31, a "hardy annual."

The caterpillar is dull whitish, the second segment pale brown behind; the head reddish brown.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is also "all the year round."

It feeds on cloth, paper, etc.

BUTALIS GRANDIPENNELLA.

Plate CXIII. Figure 14.

Localities for this species are Wimbledon, Torrington, Looe, Pembury, Manchester, Bristol, Birkenhead.

The situations where it is found are heaths and commons among furze bushes.

The perfect insect appears at the end of May, and in June, July, and the beginning of August.

The caterpillar is dark olive green, with a paler line along the back, and a darker one on the sides of it; the head brownish.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in January, February, and March.

It feeds on the dwarf furze, (*Ulex nanus*), and the common furze, gorse, or whin, (*Ulex Europæus*.)

BUTALIS FUSCA-ÆNEELLA.

Plate CXIII. Figure 15.

Localities for this species are Headley Lane, Bristol, Grassington in Wharfedale, Yorkshire, Cambridge, Kingsbury, Mickleham, Richmond in Yorkshire.

The perfect insect appears at the end of June, in July and the beginning of August.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in June.

It feeds on the common rock-rose, (*Helianthemum vulgare*.)

BUTALIS SENESCENTELLA.

Plate CXIII. Figure 16.

Localities for this species are Scarborough, Lewes, York, Mickleham, Alkham, Manchester.

The situations where it is found are Downs, etc., etc.

The perfect insect appears in July.

The caterpillar is dull olive green with several whitish lines lengthwise, the spots small and blackish; the head brownish black.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May.

It feeds on the wild thyme, (*Thymus scryphillum*.)

BUTALIS FUSCO-CUPRELLA.

Plate CXIII. Figure 17.

Localities for this species are Lewes, Brislington, Market Harborough, Bristol.

The perfect insect appears in July.

BUTALIS CICADELLA.

Plate CXIII. Figure 18.

Localities for this species are near Brandon.

The perfect insect appears in July.

The caterpillar is brown, with a broad yellow stripe along the back, prominent on the three first segments, side line narrow and whitish, the space above it olive grey, rather darker on its fore part, and darker on its upper and lower edges, the second segment brown, with a black mark on each side of the line along the back; the head dark brown mottled with black.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May and June.

It feeds on the knawel, (*Scleranthus perennis*.)

H. T. Stainton, Esq., has been so kind as to lend me the specimen figured from on the plate.

BUTALIS VARIELLA.

Plate CXIII. Figure 19.

Localities for this species are in Dorsetshire and Hampshire, but "further this deponent sayeth not," for the best of all possible reasons.

The situations where it is found are sand-hills and sand-pits.

The perfect insect appears in June.

BUTALIS CHENOPODIELLA.

Plate CXIII. Figure 20.

Localities for this species are York, Kingsbury.

The situations where it is found are waste grounds.

The perfect insect appears from June to October.

The caterpillar is dull greenish grey, with several darker waved longitudinal lines, the second segment with a large black spot on each side; the head greyish speckled with black.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is from April to August.

It feeds on the orache, (*Atriplex patula*,) and the goose-foot, (*Chenopodium viride*.)

BUTALIS TORQUATELLA.

Plate CXIV. Figure 1.

Localities for this species are Kilmun, Torwood, near Stirling, Airthrey, The Trossachs, Dunkeld.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

The caterpillar is dull dark red marbled with whitish, the second segment with two large black spots behind; the head pale brown.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in August and September.

It feeds on the birch and the elm.

BUTALIS INCONGRUELLA.

Plate CXIV. Figure 2.

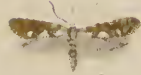
Localities for this species are Scarborough, Cannock Chase, Wimbledon Common, Manchester.

The situations where it is found are moors, chases, and commons.

The perfect insect appears in March and April.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in the beginning of September.

It feeds on the ling, (*Calluna vulgaris*,) and the heath, (*Erica tetralix*.)



PANCALIA LENWENHOEKELLA.

Plate CXIV. Figure 3.

Localities for this species are York, Alkham, Bristol, Richmond in Yorkshire, Brighton, Cambridge, Lewes, Kingsbury, Pembury.

The situations where it is found are dry grassy places, among flowers.

The perfect insect appears in May and June.

GLYPHIPTERYGIDÆ.

ACROLEPIA PERLEPIDELLA.

Plate CXIV. Figure 4.

Localities for this beautiful and extremely rare species are Leigh Wood, near Bristol, Darenth Wood.

The situations where it is found are woods.

The perfect insect appears in June—June 12, June 28, also in August—August 28.

ACROLEPIA GRANITELLA.

Plate CXIV. Figure 5.

Localities for this species are near Scarborough, Lewes, Worthing, Chudleigh, Darlington, Cambridge, Bristol.

The perfect insect appears in July, August, and September.

The caterpillar is pale yellowish green, with a darker line along the back.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in June and July.

It feeds on the common fleabane, (*Inula dysenterica.*)

ACROLEPIA AUTUMNITELLA.

Plate CXIV. Figure 6.

Localities for this species are Lewisham, Kingsbury.

The perfect insect appears in August and to October.— It then hybernates, and comes out in the following April and May.

The caterpillar is pale whitish green; the head brownish.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is from April and July, to September and October; April 3.

It feeds on the woody nightshade, (*Solanum dulcamara.*)

This moth flies in the hot sunshine.

ACROLEPIA BETULELLA.

Plate CXIV. Figure 7.

Localities for this species are Castle Eden Dene.

The situations where it is found are among birch trees.

The perfect insect appears in August and at the end of September and in October.

It feeds on the birch.

ACROLEPIA MARCIDELLA.

Plate CXIV. Figure 8.

Localities for this species are at St. John's Wood.
The perfect insect appears in September.

ROSLERSTAMMIA ERXLEBELLA.

Plate CXIV. Figure 9.

Localities for this species are Worthing, Brighton,
Leigh Wood near Bristol, Pembury.

The situations where it is found are heaths and
woods.

The perfect insect appears in the end of May and
beginning of June.

It feeds on the lime.

ROSLERSTAMMIA PRONUBELLA.

Plate CXIV. Figure 10.

Localities for this species are in Sutherlandshire, but
that is "wide of the mark," as an indication of where
it is to be found.

The perfect insect appears in May.

GLYPHIPTERYX FUSCOVIRIDELLA.

Plate CXIV. Figure 11.

Localities for this species are Scarborough, Lewes,
York, Tenterden, Pembury, Alkham, Birkenhead,
Bristol, Cambridge, Darlington, Kingsbury, Manchester,
Newcastle-on-Tyne.

The situations where it is found are flowering meadows, and open places in woods.

The perfect insect appears in May and June.

GLYPHIPTERYX THRASONELLA.

Plate CXIV. Figure 12.

Localities for this species are York, Scarborough, Brighton, Bristol, Birkenhead, Cambridge, Darlington, Manchester, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

GLYPHIPTERYX CLADIELLA.

Plate CXIV. Figure 13.

Localities for this species are Wicken Fen.

The situations where it is found are sedgy places in Fens.

The perfect insect appears in June.

I am greatly indebted to T. Boyd, Esq., for the loan of the specimen of this rare species, from which the figure on the plate is taken.

GLYPHIPTERYX HAWORTHELLA.

Plate CXIV. Figure 14.

Localities for this species are various, in the North of England, and among others, York, Scarborough, Manchester.

The situations where it is found are heaths.

The perfect insect appears in May and July.

The caterpillar is dull yellow, the second segment dull brownish yellow; the head dark brown.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in April and June.

It feeds on the cotton grass, (*Eriophorum gracile.*)

GLYPHIPTERYX EQUITELLA.

Plate CXIV. Figure 15.

Localities for this species are York, Brighton, Bristol, and near London.

The perfect insect appears in the end of June and beginning of July.

The caterpillar is pale yellow, the second segment black; the head black.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May.

It feeds on the shoots of the stonecrop, (*Sedum acre.*)

GLYPHIPTERYX SCHÆNICOLELLA.

Plate CXIV. Figure 16.

Localities for this species are about Lizard Point in Cornwall.

The perfect insect appears at the end of May.

It feeds on the seed heads of the bog rush, (*Schænus nigricans.*)

GLYPHIPTERYX OCCULATELLA.

Plate CXIV. Figure 17.

Localities for this species are near Pembury, and Tenterden.

The perfect insect appears in June.

It feeds on the common hemp agrimony, (*Eupatorium cannabinum*.)

GLYPHIPTERYX FISCHERIELLA.

Plate CXIV. Figure 18.

Localities for this species are York, Cloughton Cliff near Scarborough, Lewes, Market Harborough, Pembury, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Manchester, Darlington, Kingsbury, Cambridge, Bristol, Birkenhead.

The situations where it is found are in the "flowery land," wheresoever that be.

The perfect insect appears in May, June, and July.

The caterpillar is whitish with a dark grey line on the back, the hind segment dark grey.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in August.

It feeds on the seeds of the cocksfoot, (*Dactylis glomerata*,) and various other grasses.

GECHMIA DENTELLA.

Plate CXIV. Figure 19.

Localities for this species are Brighton, Sanderstead, Looe, Chudleigh, Cambridge.

The perfect insect appears at the end of May and in June, in July, and the beginning of August.

PERITIA OBSCURIPUNCTELLA.

Plate CXIV. Figure 20.

Localities for this species are York, Lewes, Bristol, Lewisham, Tenterden, Pembury, and near London.

The perfect insect appears in May.

The caterpillar is greenish grey, with a darker line along the back, the second segment blackish above; the head dark brown.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July.

It feeds on the honeysuckle.

TINAGMA SERICELLA.

Plate CXV. Figure 1.

Localities for this species are York, Lewes, Bristol, Scarborough, Birkenhead, Kingsbury, Manchester, Pembury, etc.

The situations where it is found are among oaks.

The perfect insect appears in May.

TINAGMA STANNEELLA.

Plate CXV. Figure 2.

Localities for this species are Lewes, Manchester, Bristol, etc.

The situations where it is found are among oaks.

The perfect insect appears in May.

TINAGMA RESPLENDELLA.

Plate CXV. Figure 3.

Localities for this species are York, Brighton, West Wickham, Scarborough, Bristol, Pembury, Beckenham, Dartford Heath, Blair Athol, Manchester, Tenterden, Dunkeld, Pitlochrie, Darlington.

The situations where it is found are in oak woods.

The perfect insect appears in the end of June.

The caterpillar is yellowish green, with a darker line along the back, the second segment purple brown; the head brown.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July and August—August 16.

It feeds on the alder.

DOUGLASIA OCNEROSTOMELLA.

Plate CXV. Figure 4.

Localities for this species are Brighton, Mickleham, Brandon, Box Hill.

The perfect insect appears in the beginning of July.



It feeds on the stem of the viper's bugloss, (*Echium vulgare*.)

ARGYRESTHIDÆ.

ARGYRESTHIA EPHIPPELLA.

Plate CXV. Figure 5.

Localities for this species are Lewes, Scarborough, York, Market Harborough, Birkenhead, Darlington, Bristol, Pembury, Manchester.

The situations where it is found are gardens and hedges.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in April.

It feeds on the shoots of the cherry.

ARGYRESTHIA NITIDELLA.

Plate CXV. Figure 6.

Localities for this very variable, and at the same time very abundant species are Askham Bog, Buttercrambe Moor, and Langwith, all near York; Lewes, Birkenhead, Scarborough, Bristol, Cambridge, Brighton, Sheffield, Sanderstead, Darlington, Kingsbury, Mickleham, Tenterden, Manchester, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Pembury.

The situations where it is found are hawthorn hedges and trees.

The perfect insect appears in June, July, and August.

The caterpillar is green tinged with reddish or yellowish on the fore part, the second segment brownish above; the head brown.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in April and May.

It feeds on the leaf buds of the hawthorn and the juniper.

ARGYRESTHIA SEMITESTACELLA.

Plate CXV. Figure 7.

Localities for this species are Scarborough, Market Harborough, York, Birkenhead, Darlington, Manchester, Pembury, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

The situations where it is found are among beech trees.

The perfect insect appears in August and September.

ARGYRESTHIA SPINIELLA.

Plate CXV. Figure 8.

Localities for this species are Scarborough, Bristol, York, Darlington, Pembury, Manchester.

The situations where it is found are among mountain-ash trees.

The perfect insect appears in August and September.

The caterpillar is greenish grey, with a faint rose-colour line along the back, the second segment with two brown spots on it and the front edge whitish; the head dark or blackish brown.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May.

ARGYRESTHIA ALBISTRIELLA.

Plate CXV. Figure 9.

Localities for this very common species are Market Harborough, York, Lewes, Scarborough, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Birkenhead, Darlington, Manchester, Pembury, Bristol, Cambridge, Kingsbury.

The situations where it is found are hedges.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

The caterpillar is pale green with a red band on each segment, the second segment black; the head black.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May.

It feeds on the shoots of the sloe.

ARGYRESTHIA CONJUGELLA.

Plate CXV. Figure 10.

Localities for this species are York, Scarborough, Brighton, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Manchester, Birkenhead.

The situations where it is found are among mountain-ash trees.

The perfect insect appears in May, June, and July.

The caterpillar is dull whitish yellow, the second segment pale brown.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in August and September.

It feeds on the berries of the mountain-ash.

ARGYRESTHIA SEMIFUSCELLA.

Plate CXV. Figure 11.

Localities for this species are York, Scarborough, Birkenhead, Bristol, Darlington, Manchester, Pembury.

The situations where it is found are hedges.

The perfect insect appears in August.

ARGYRESTHIA MENDICELLA.

Plate CXV. Figure 12.

Localities for this species are York, Lewes, Pembury, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Manchester, Kingsbury, Darlington, Bristol, Birkenhead, Cambridge.

The situations where it is found are among black-thorn bushes.

The perfect insect appears in the end of May and beginning of June.

The caterpillar is whitish green, the second segment black; the head black.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in April and early in May.

It feeds on the shoots of the sloe.

ARGYRESTHIA GLAUCINELLA.

Plate CXV. Figure 13.

Localities for this species are Camberwell and Beckenham, near London, Bristol, Manchester, Birkenhead.

The perfect insect appears in May, June, and July.

The caterpillar is dull greyish white, the second segment pale brown, the head pale brown.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in March and April.

It feeds under the bark of the oak and the Spanish chesnut, etc.

ARGYRESTHIA RETINELLA.

Plate CXV. Figure 14.

Localities for this species are York, Scarborough, Lewes, Market Harborough, Pembury, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Manchester, Bristol, Birkenhead.

The situations where it is found are among birch trees.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

ARGYRESTHIA ABDOMINELLA.

Plate CXV. Figure 15.

Localities for this species are Sanderstead, Mickleham.

The situations where it is found are among juniper bushes.

The perfect insect appears at the end of June and beginning of July.

It feeds in the shoots of the juniper.

ARGYRESTHIA DILECTELLA.

Plate CXV. Figure 16.

Localities for this species are Bristol, Sanderstead, Mickleham.

The situations where it is found are among juniper bushes.

The perfect insect appears in July.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May.

It feeds in the shoots of the juniper.

ARGYRESTHIA ANDEREGGIELLA.

Plate CXV. Figure 17.

Localities for this species are Newcastle-on-Tyne, and the New Forest.

The situations where it is found are among wild-apple trees.

The perfect insect appears in July and August.

ARGYRESTHIA CURVELLA.

Plate CXV. Figure 18.

Localities for this species are Scarborough, Brighton, York, Tenterden, Pembury, Kingsbury, Darlington, Cambridge, Bristol.

The situations where it is found are among apple and pear trees.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May.

It feeds on the shoots of the apple.

ARGYRESTHIA SORBIELLA.

Plate CXV. Figure 19.

Localities for this species are York, Scarborough, Market Harborough, Bristol, Manchester.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May.

It feeds on the leaf buds of the mountain ash, (*Sorbus aucuparia*), and the white beam-tree, (*Sorbus aria*.)

ARGYRESTHIA PYGMÆELLA.

Plate CXV. Figure 20.

Localities for this species are Lewes, Scarborough, Market Harborough, Bristol, Birkenhead, Cambridge,

York, Darlington, Kingsbury, Manchester, Pembury, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

The situations where it is found are among willows.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May.

It feeds on the young shoots of the willow.

ARGYRESTHIA GÆDARTELLA.

Plate CXVI. Figure 1.

Localities for this species are Lewes, Scarborough, York, Market Harborough, Darent Wood, Brighton, Pembury, Lewisham, Tenterden, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Manchester, Kingsbury, Darlington, Cambridge, Bristol, Birkenhead.

The situations where it is found are among birch trees.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

The caterpillar is green, with a slender red band on each segment, the second segment black; the head black.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in March and April.

It feeds under the bark and in the young shoots of the birch and the alder, etc., etc.

ARGYRESTHIA BROCKEELLA.

Plate CXVI. Figure 2.

Localities for this species are York, Lewes, Manchester, Scarborough, Market Harborough, Tenterden, Pembury,



Newcastle-on-Tyne, Kingsbury, Darlington, Cambridge, Bristol, Birkenhead.

The situations where it is found are among birch trees.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in March and April.

It feeds on the young shoots of the birch.

ARGYRESTHIA ARCEUTHINELLA.

Plate CXVI. Figure 3.

Localities for this species are Sanderstead, Bristol, Market Harborough, Mickleham.

The perfect insect appears in May.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in April and May.

It feeds on the shoots of the juniper.

ARGYRESTHIA PRÆCOCELLA.

Plate CXVI. Figure 4.

Localities for this species are near Sanderstead.

The situations where it is found are among juniper bushes.

The perfect insect appears in May.

ARGYRESTHIA AURULENTIELA.

Plate CXVI. Figure 5.

Localities for this species are Tenterden, Sanderstead, Mickleham.

The situations where it is found are among juniper bushes.

The perfect insect appears in July and August.

The caterpillar is green, tinged with reddish on the hinder part, the second segment greyish above; the head black.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in April.

It feeds on the juniper.

ARGYRESTHIA DECIMELLA.

Plate CXVI. Figure 6.

Localities for this species are Champion Hill, Camberwell, near London.

The situations where it is found are hedges.

The perfect insect appears in June.

J. Jenner Weir, Esq., has greatly obliged me by an excellent drawing of the moth before us.

CEDESTIS FARINATELLA.

Plate CXVI. Figure 7.

Localities for this species are York, Scarborough, Brighton, Pembury, Manchester, Darlington, Birkenhead.

The situations where it is found are among fir trees.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

The caterpillar is pale shining brown, tinged with greenish on the back, the second segment black; the head black.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in February and March.

It feeds on the Scotch fir, (*Pinus sylvestris*.)

CEDESTIS GYSSELINELLA.

Plate CXVI. Figure 8.

Localities for this species are at Rannoch in Perthshire.

The situations where it is found are among fir trees.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is March.

It feeds on the Scotch fir, (*Pinus sylvestris*.) in a web between the leaves.

OCNEROSTOMA PINARIELLA.

Plate CXVI. Figure 9.

Localities for this species are York, Scarborough, Brighton, Tenterden, Manchester, Birkenhead.

The situations where it is found are among fir trees. The perfect insect appears in April, June, and July.

The caterpillar is shining brown, the second segment with a black patch behind; the head black.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in March and May.

It feeds on the leaves of the Scotch fir, (*Pinus sylvestris*.)

ZELLARIA HEPARIELLA.

Plate CXVI. Figure 10.

Localities for this species are Scarborough, Conway, Mickleham, Box Hill, Castle Eden Dene.

The perfect insect appears in July and August and till October—July 27, 30, 31. It hibernates, and appears till April.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in September.

It feeds on the yew.

ZELLARIA INSIGNIPENNELLA.

Plate CXVI. Figure 11.

Localities for this species are Mickleham, Dartford Heath, York, Pembury.

The perfect insect appears in August and till November, then hibernating and continuing till April.

ZELLARIA FASCIAPENNELLA.

Plate CXVI. Figure 12.

Localities for this species are on the Pentland Hills near Edinburgh.

The perfect insect appears in October and November.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in September and October.

It feeds on the whortleberry, (*Vaccinium myrtillus*.)

GRACILLARIDÆ.

GRACILLARIA SWEDERELLA.

Plate CXVI. Figure 13.

Localities for this species are York, Lewes, Looe, Market Harborough.

The perfect insect appears in May and at the end of June, in July, and the beginning of August.

The caterpillar is greenish white, semi-transparent, the head yellowish brown.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July, September, and October.

It feeds on the oak.

GRACILLARIA STIGMATELLA.

Plate CXVI. Figure 14.

Localities for this species are Scarborough, Lewes, York, Kingsbury, Darlington, Cambridge, Bristol, Birkenhead.

The situations where it is found are among shallows.

The perfect insect appears in September and October, and through the winter till April.

The caterpillar is greenish white; the head yellowish brown.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in August and September.

It feeds in cones, on the leaves of the shallow, the willow, and the poplar.

GRACILLARIA STRAMINEELLA.

Plate CXVI. Figure 15.

Localities for this species are York, Torwood near Stirling.

The perfect insect appears in September.

GRACILLARIA HEMIDACTYLELLA.

Plate CXVI. Figure 16.

Localities for this species are Lewes, Pembury, Whittlebury.

The perfect insect appears in September.

GRACILLARIA FALCONIPENNELLA.

Plate CXVI. Figure 17.

Localities for this species are near London.

The perfect insect appears in September and October.

GRACILLARIA SEMIFASCIELLA.

Plate CXVI. Figure 18.

Localities for this species are Scarborough, Brighton, Mickleham, Whittlebury, and near Bristol.

The perfect insect appears in September and October.

The caterpillar is pale transparent green, with a dark green line along the back; the head pale reddish brown.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July.

It feeds in cones on the leaves of the maple.

GRACILLARIA POPULETELLA.

Plate CXVI. Figure 19.

Localities for this species are Lewes, Worthing, Birch Wood.

The situations where it is found are among poplar trees.

The perfect insect appears in September.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July.

It feeds on the aspen, the poplar, and the birch.

GRACILLARIA ELONGELLA.

Plate CXVI. Figure 20.

Localities for this species are York, Scarborough, Lewes, Market Harborough, Warrington, Dublin, Birkenhead, Cambridge, Darlington, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Manchester, Tenterden.

The perfect insect appears in June and October.

The caterpillar is dull whitish, with a dark grey line along the back; the head pale brown.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May, July, and August.

It feeds on the birch and the alder.

GRACILLARIA TRINGIPENNELLA.

Plate CXVII. Figure 1.

Localities for this species are York, Scarborough, Brighton, Alkham, Bristol, Cambridge, Darlington, Kingsbury, Manchester, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Pembury, Dawlish.

The situations where it is found are in meadows.

The perfect insect appears in May and August.

The caterpillar is whitish green, the second segment brownish on the upper part; the head black.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in June and July, and another brood from October to March, April, and May.

It feeds on the plantain, (*Plantago lanceolata.*)



GRACILLARIA SYRINGELLA.

Plate CXVII. Figure 2.

Localities for this species are York, Scarborough, Brighton, Market Harborough, Tenterden, Lewes, Pembury, Manchester, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Kingsbury, Darlington, Cambridge, Bristol, Birkenhead, Alkham, and near London, etc., etc.

The situations where it is found are gardens.

The perfect insect appears in May and July.

The caterpillar is whitish; the head brownish white.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in June and October.

It feeds on the lilac, the privet, and the ash.

GRACILLARIA OMISELLA.

Plate CXVII. Figure 3.

Localities for this species are Brighton, Reigate, Dartford Heath, Woking, Lee, Kent.

The perfect insect appears in May and the end of July.

The caterpillar is whitish green, turning to orange red when full grown.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is at the end of June and beginning of July, and again in September.

It feeds on the mugwort, (*Artemisia vulgaris*.)

GRACILLARIA PHASIANIPENNELLA.

Plate CXVII. Figure 4.

Localities for this species are the New Forest, Cambridge, Pembury, Ripley in Surrey, the Isle of Wight, etc.

The perfect insect appears in June? September, and October.

The caterpillar is greyish, the second segment yellowish brown with four black spots; the head also yellowish brown with four black spots.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in August and September.

It feeds on the biting persicaria, (*Polygonum hydro-piper.*)

GRACILLARIA AUROGUTTELLA.

Plate CXVII. Figure 5.

Localities for this species are York, Scarborough, Lewes, the Isle of Wight, Yarmouth on the banks of the river Yar, Lewisham, Tenterden, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Manchester, Kingsbury, Darlington, Bristol.

The perfect insect appears in May, July, and August.

The caterpillar is whitish green; the head pale brown.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in June, September, and October.

It feeds in cones on the leaves of the orache, (*Atriplex patula*.) and the St. John's Wort, (*Hypericum perforatum*.)

GRACILLARIA KOLLARIELLA.

Plate CXVII. Figure 6.

The perfect insect appears in May and June.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in June and October.

It feeds on the broom.

GRACILLARIA ONONIELLA.

Plate CXVII. Figure 7.

Localities for this species are Pembury, Mickleham, Cambridge.

The perfect insect appears in June, July, and August.

The caterpillar is yellowish green, with a dark green line along the back; the head dull yellowish brown.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in April and May.

It feeds on the rest-harrow, (*Ononis spinosa*), and on clover.

GRACILLARIA IMPERIALELLA.

Plate CXVII. Figure 8.

Localities for this species are at Glanville's Wootton, Dorsetshire, and Cambridge.

The perfect insect appears in May and June—May 30, June 1.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July.

It feeds on the bitter vetch, (*Orobus niger*.)

The chrysalis is found in a cocoon attached to the lower side of a leaf.

CORISCIMUM BROGNIARDELLA.

Plate CXVII. Figure 9.

Localities for this species are York, Bristol, Guildford, Cambridge.

The situations where it is found are among oaks.

The perfect insect appears in April, June, July, August, and September.

The caterpillar is pale whitish green, with a dark green line along the back; the head pale brown.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is May, June, July, and the beginning of August.

It feeds on the oak.

CORISCIMUM CUCULIPENNELLA.

Plate CXVII. Figure 10.

Localities for this species are Brighton, Folkestone, Whittlebury, Dartford Heath, Bristol, Kingsbury, Pembury, Leyburn.

The perfect insect appears in September and October, and lives through the winter to April.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in August.

It feeds on the privet and the ash.

CORISCIMUM CITRINELLA.

Plate CXVII. Figure 11.

Localities for this species are Scarborough, the New Forest, Lewes, Whittlebury.

The perfect insect appears in the autumn, and lives through the winter, viz., from September and October till April.

ORNIX AVELLANÆCOLELLA.

Plate CXVII. Figure 12.

Localities for this species are York, Scarborough, Darlington, Lewes, Market Harborough, Tenterden, Bristol, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Manchester, Kingsbury, Cambridge.

The perfect insect appears in May and August.

The caterpillar is whitish green, with a dark green line along the back, the second segments with four dark dots; the head brown.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July, September, and October.

It feeds on the nut.

ORNIX DEVONIELLA.

Plate CXVII. Figure 13.

Localities for this species are near Dawlish, in Devonshire, whence its name is derived.

The perfect insect appears in May—May 1.

ORNIX ANGLICELLA.

Plate CXVII. Figure 14.

Localities for this most abundant species are York, Scarborough, Brighton, Birkenhead, Tenterden, Lewes, Pembury, Manchester, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Kingsbury, Darlington, Cambridge, Bristol.

The situations where it is found are hedges.

The perfect insect appears at the end of April, in May, and again in August.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July, August, and September.

It feeds on the blackthorn and the whitethorn.

ORNIX BETULÆVORELLA.

Plate CXVII. Figure 15.

Localities for this species are Scarborough, Harrogate, Bristol, Manchester, Lewisham, West Wickham, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

The perfect insect appears in May and August.

The caterpillar is whitish green, with a dark green line along the back, the second segment with four black spots; the head brownish.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July—a second brood in September and October.

It feeds on the birch and the beech.

ORNIX SCUTULATELLA.

Plate CXVII. Figure 16.

Localities for this species are Lewes, Dartford Heath, Manchester.

The situations where it is found are on swampy and heathy places.

The perfect insect appears in June.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in June and July, the end of the former and the beginning of the latter month.

It feeds on the birch, (*Betula torfacea*.)

I have to thank H. T. Stainton, Esq., for the moth to figure from on the plate.

ORNIX TORQUILELLA.

Plate CXVII. Figure 17.

Localities for this species are York, Lewes, Darlington, Pembury, Birkenhead.

The perfect insect appears in May and August.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July and September.

It feeds on the sloe.

ORNIX SCOTICELLA.

Plate CXVII. Figure 18.

Localities for this species are York, Scarborough, Harrogate, Torwood near Stirling, Manchester, Bristol, Birkenhead.

The situations where it is found are among mountain-ash trees.

The perfect insect appears in June.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in August and September.

It feeds on the mountain-ash.

ORNIX LOGANELLA.

Plate CXVII. Figure 19.

Localities for this species are near York, Scarborough, and Luss near Loch Lomond.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

The caterpillar is pale dull green, with a dark line along the back, the second segment with four black spots.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in August and September.

It feeds on the mountain ash.

ORNIX GUTTELLA.

Plate CXVII. Figure 20.

Localities for this species are York, Scarborough, Lewes, Tenterden, Pembury, Bristol, Birkenhead, Cambridge, Darlington, Kingsbury.

The situations where it is found are among apple trees.

The perfect insect appears in May and June.

The caterpillar is yellowish, with a dark green line along the back, the second segment with four small brown dots and two larger ones; the head brownish black.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July and August.

It feeds on apple leaves turned down.

COLEOPHORIDÆ.

GONIODOMA ATRIPLICIVORELLA.

Plate CXVIII. Figure 1.

Localities for this species are near Yarmouth, in the Isle of Wight.

The perfect insect appears in August.

COLEOPHORA FABRICIELLA.

Plate CXVIII. Figure 2.

Localities for this species are Scarborough, Brighton, Cambridge, Darlington, Bristol.

The situations where it is found are meadows and flowery places.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.



COLEOPHORA DEAURATELLA.

Plate CXVIII. Figure 3.

Localities for this species are Bristol, Pembury.
 The situations where it is found are among clover.
 The perfect insect appears in July.

COLEOPHORA ALCYONIPENNELLA.

Plate CXVIII. Figure 4.

Localities for this species are York, Scarborough, Headley Lane, Liverpool, Dublin, Mickleham, Manchester, Kingsbury, Darlington, Birkenhead, Alkham, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

The situations where it is found are among plants of the centaury.

The perfect insect appears in July.

The caterpillar is enclosed in a blackish case, with a whitish line on the side.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May—May 27.

It feeds on the black knapweed, (*Centaurea nigra.*)

COLEOPHORA FRISCHELLA.

Plate CXVIII. Figure 5.

Localities for this species are Charmouth, the Isle of Portland, and the Isle of Wight.

The perfect insect appears in July—July 11, 12.

It feeds on the trefoil, (*Lotus corniculatus*.)

COLEOPHORA MELILOTELLA.

Plate CXVIII. Figure 6.

Localities for this species are near Stockton-on-Tees and Darlington.

The perfect insect appears in June and in the middle of July.

It feeds on the seeds of the melilot, (*Melilotus officinalis*.)

COLEOPHORA PARIPENNELLA.

Plate CXVIII. Figure 7.

Localities for this species are Scarborough and near London.

The perfect insect appears in June.

The caterpillar is enclosed in a case which lies flat on the leaf.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in April and May. It lives through the winter, from August and September.

It feeds on the sloe, nut, bramble, birch, etc.

COLEOPHORA FUSCOCUPRELLA.

Plate CXVIII. Figure 8.

Localities for this at present to be considered rare species are in the counties of Kent and Sussex, so I am informed by Mr. T. H. Stainton, of Mountsfield, near Lewisham, to whom I am greatly indebted for repeated information on various occasions. He will be worthy the name of a "Man of Kent," and not a mere "Man of Kent," who shall furnish us with the exact places of its capture, dates, etc.

COLEOPHORA WOCKEELLA.

Plate CXVIII. Figure 9.

Localities for this species are Canterbury, Pembury. The situations where it is found are in woods.

The perfect insect appears in the end of June and in July.

The caterpillar is enclosed in a dark brown case, slightly curved at the end.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in April, May, and on to the beginning of June.

It feeds on the wood betony, (*Betonica officinalis*,) the woundwort, (*Stachys hirta*,) and the pilewort, (*Ranunculus ficaria*.)

COLEOPHORA OCHREELLA.

Plate CXVIII. Figure 10.

Localities for this species are at Riddlesdown near Bristol, Alkham, Sanderstead.

The perfect insect appears in June, July, and August.

The caterpillar is enclosed in a large yellowish brown case.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in June.

It feeds on the dwarf sunflower, (*Helianthemum vulgare*.) and the cinquefoil, (*Potentilla argentea*.)

COLEOPHORA BINOTAPENNELLA.

Plate CXVIII. Figure 11.

Localities for this species are near Brighton.

The perfect insect appears in July and August, or two years after the larva has been feeding.

COLEOPHORA LIXELLA.

Plate CXVIII. Figure 12.

Localities for this species are Scarborough, Lewes, Mickleham, Sanderstead, Bristol, Alkham, Castle Eden Dene.

The perfect insect appears at the end of June and beginning of July.

The caterpillar is enclosed in a whitish case.

It feeds on the annual meadow grass (*Poa annua*), the soft meadow grass (*Holcus lanatus*), and the wild thyme (*Thymus serpyllum*).

COLEOPHORA VIBICELLA.

Plate CXVIII. Figure 13.

Localities for this species are the Trench Wood near Worcester, Lewes.

The situations where it is found are woods.

The perfect insect appears in the beginning of June.

The caterpillar is enclosed in a shining black case.

It feeds on the dyer's broom (*Genista tinctoria*).

COLEOPHORA CONSPICUELLA.

Plate CXVIII. Figure 14.

Localities for this species are in a hilly field at Headley Lane, near Mickleham.

The perfect insect appears in June, July, and August—July 12.

The caterpillar is enclosed in a somewhat flattened brown case.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May and June—May 27.

It feeds on the black knapweed, (*Centaurea nigra*), and the greater knapweed, (*Centaurea scabiosa*).

COLEOPHORA PYRRHULIPENNELLA.

Plate CXVIII. Figure 15.

Localities for this species are York, Huddersfield, Scarborough, Dartford Heath, Wimbledon Common, Manchester, Cambridge, Birkenhead.

The situations where it is found are heaths.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

The caterpillar is enclosed in a slender shining black case.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is till May from October.

It feeds on the heath, (*Erica cinerea*.) and the ling (*Calluna vulgaris*.)

COLEOPHORA ALBICOSTELLA.

Plate CXVIII. Figure 16.

Localities for this species are Scarborough, Lewes, Manchester, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Kingsbury, Darlington, Cambridge, Bristol, Birkenhead.

The situations where it is found are among furze bushes.

The perfect insect appears at the end of May and in June.

The caterpillar is enclosed in a dull yellowish brown case.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in August.

It feeds on the seeds of the furze, (*Ulex Europæus*.)

COLEOPHORA VULNERARIELLA.

Plate CXVIII. Figure 17.

Localities for this species are near Deal.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

COLEOPHORA ANATIPENNELLA.

Plate CXVIII. Figure 18.

Localities for this species are York, Scarborough, Darlington, Lewes, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Manchester, Bristol, Cambridge, Birkenhead.

The situations where it is found are hedges.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

The caterpillar is enclosed in a black case which stands upright on a leaf.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May.

It feeds on the sloe and other trees.

Reigate. 25 May 1892

COLEOPHORA PALLIATELLA.

Plate CXVIII. Figure 19.

Localities for this species are Lewes, Dulwich Wood, Pembury, Kingsbury.

The perfect insect appears in June and July—July 1.

The caterpillar is enclosed in a brownish black case.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May.

It feeds on the hair grass, (*Aira cæspitosa*), the willow and the oak.

COLEOPHORA IBIPENNELLA.

Plate CXVIII. Figure 20.

Localities for this species are West Wickham, Bristol, Lewisham.

The perfect insect appears in the end of June and in July.

The caterpillar is enclosed in a blackish brown case.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May.

It feeds on the birch.

COLEOPHORA ARDEÆPENNELLA.

Plate CXIX. Figure 1.

Localities for this species are Dulwich Wood and Darenth Wood.

The situations where it is found are woods.

The perfect insect appears at the end of July.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in June and July.

It feeds on the oak.



COLEOPHORA CURRUCIPENNELLA.

Plate CXIX. Figure 2.

Localities for this species are Epping, Wimbledon Common, Tenterden, Kingsbury.

The situations where it is found are among oaks.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

The caterpillar is in a brownish black case.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May.

It feeds on the oak, the willow, etc.

COLEOPHORA NIVEICOSTELLA.

Plate CXIX. Figure 3.

Localities for this species are York, Brighton, Manchester, Bristol, Guildford, Mickleham, Dartford Heath.

The perfect insect appears in the end of June and July.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in June.

It feeds on the wild thyme, (*Thymus serpyllum*.)

COLEOPHORA DISCORDELLA.

Plate CXIX. Figure 4.

Localities for this species are York, Scarborough, Lewes, Dublin, Bristol, Pembury, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Manchester, Darlington.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

The caterpillar is enclosed in a rather curved brownish case.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is from October and November to May.

It feeds on the bird's-foot trefoil, (*Lotus corniculatus*.)

COLEOPHORA GENISTÆCOLELLA.

Plate CXIX. Figure 5.

Localities for this species are York, Scarborough, Dartford Heath, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Wanstead, Lyndhurst in the New Forest, Woking Common, Reigate.

The situations where it is found are commons and heaths.

The perfect insect appears in June—June 5.

The caterpillar is enclosed in a yellowish white case.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May and June.

It feeds on the needle greenweed, (*Genista anglica*.)

COLEOPHORA SATURATELLA.

Plate CXIX. Figure 6.

Localities for this species are Wanstead, Lewes, Hampstead, Charlton.

The situations where it is found are among broom plants.

The perfect insect appears in July and August.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May, June, and July; the moth apparently does not appear till the following year.

It feeds on the broom, (*Spartium scoparium*.)

COLEOPHORA ONOSMELLA.

Plate CXIX. Figure 7.

Localities for this species are Brighton, Alkham, Birkenhead, Mickleham.

The perfect insect appears in July.

The caterpillar is in a thickish greyish white case.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May and the beginning of June.

It feeds on the vipers' bugloss, (*Echium vulgare*), also on the stone bugloss, (*Onosma echioides*), and the alkanet, (*Anchusa sempervirens*.)

COLEOPHORA INFLATELLA.

Plate CXIX. Figure 8.

Localities for this species are Lewes, Mickleham, Loudwater, Guildford.

The perfect insect appears in July.

The caterpillar is enclosed in a whitish case.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in August and September.

It feeds on or in the seed vessels of the bladder campion, (*Silene inflata*.)

COLOEPHORA THERINELLA.

Plate CXIX. Figure 9.

Localities for this species are West Wickham, Birkenhead, Cambridge, Darlington.

The situations where it is found are grassy places.

The perfect insect appears in June and July—July 25.

The caterpillar is in a long whitish case.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in September.

It feeds on the thistle.

COLEOPHORA TROGLODYTELLA.

Plate CXIX. Figure 10.

Localities for this species are York, Scarborough, Market Harborough, Alkham, Cambridge, Tenterden, Bristol.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

The caterpillar is enclosed in a long, nearly straight case, of a dull yellowish colour, with a brown patch above.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May.

It feeds on the common hemp agrimony, (*Eupatorium cannabinum*,) and the fleabane, (*Inula dysenterica*.)

COLEOPHORA ALBICANS.

Plate CXIX. Figure 11.

Localities for this species are on Dartford Heath.

The situations where it is found are heathy places.

The perfect insect appears in July.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in September.

It feeds on the flower-heads of the mugwort, (*Artemisia vulgaris*.)

COLEOPHORA LINEOLELLA.

Plate CXIX. Figure 12.

Localities for this species are Brighton, Kingsbury, Market Harborough, Bristol, Cambridge, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

The caterpillar is enclosed in a flattish greyish-white case.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in March, April, and May.

It feeds on the black horehound, (*Ballota nigra*,) and the hedge woundwort, (*Stachys sylvatica*.)

COLEOPHORA MURIPENNELLA.

Plate CXIX. Figure 13.

Localities for this species are York, Scarborough, Lewes, Kingsbury, Manchester, Pembury.

The situations where it is found are flowery meadows.

The perfect insect appears in May and June.

The caterpillar is in a dull whitish case.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in June.

It feeds on the seeds of the common wood hairy rush, (*Luzula pilosa*.)

COLEOPHORA SQUAMOSELLA.

Plate CXIX. Figure 14.

Localities for this species are Headley Lane near Mickleham.

The perfect insect appears in August—August 10, August 18.

COLEOPHORA CÆSPITITIELLA.

Plate CXIX. Figure 15.

Localities for this species are York, Scarborough, etc., etc.

The situations where it is found are among rushes.

The perfect insect appears in June.

The caterpillar is enclosed in a short whitish case.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is from September to May.

It feeds on the seeds of the rush.

COLEOPHORA TENGSTROMELLA.

Plate CXIX. Figure 16.

Localities for this very common species are various throughout the country, such as York, Scarborough, Birkenhead, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Kingsbury, Darlington, Bristol, Manchester.

The perfect insect appears in July and August.

The caterpillar is in a short whitish grey case.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in September and October.

It feeds on the goose-foot, (*Chænopodium Bonus-Henricus*), and the orache, (*Atriplex patula*.)

COLEOPHORA SALINELLA.

Plate CXIX. Figure 17.

Localities for this species are Seaford near Brighton.

The perfect insect appears in August.

It feeds on the seeds of the orache, (*Atriplex patula*.)

COLEOPHORA CACUMINATELLA.

Plate CXIX. Figure 18.

Localities for this species are in the Fens near Cambridge.

The perfect insect appears in July.

COLEOPHORA ARGENTULELLA.

Plate CXIX. Figure 19.

Localities for this species are Bristol, Kingsbury, Croydon, Dawlish.

The situations where it is found are among the yarrow, where that plant grows.

The perfect insect appears in July.

The caterpillar is enclosed in a rather short whitish case.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is from the autumn, September and October, and through the winter.

It feeds on the seeds of the yarrow, (*Achillea millefolium*.)

COLEOPHORA VIRGAUREELLA.

Plate CXIX. Figure 20.

Localities for this species are near Scarborough, Exeter, Bideford, Bristol.

The perfect insect appears in August.

The caterpillar is enclosed in a small brownish case.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in September and October.

It feeds on the golden rod, (*Solidago virgaurea*.)

COLEOPHORA HEMEROBIELLA.

Plate CXX. Figure 1.

Localities for this species are Putney, Hammersmith.

The situations where it is found are orchards.

The perfect insect appears in July.

The caterpillar is enclosed in a long straight dark brown case.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May.

It feeds on the leaves of the pear, the plum, and the cherry.

COLEOPHORA JUNCICOLELLA.

Plate CXX. Figure 2.

Localities for this species are York, Scarborough, West Wickham, Kilmun, Manchester, Folkestone.

The situations where it is found are among rushes.

The perfect insect appears in July—July 5.

The caterpillar is enclosed in a short case made of the leaves of the heather.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is from October to April and May.

It feeds on the shoots of the heath, (*Calluna vulgaris*.)

COLEOPHORA LARICELLA.

Plate CXX. Figure 3.

Localities for this species are York, Scarborough, Manchester, Darlington.

The situations where it is found are among larch trees.

The perfect insect appears in the end of June and in July.

The caterpillar is enclosed in a whitish case.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in the autumn and spring—from September to April.

It feeds on the larch.

COLEOPHORA ALBITARCELLA.

Plate CXX. Figure 4.

Localities for this species are Scarborough, Brighton, Headley Lane, Lewisham, Tenterden, Darlington, Cambridge, Bristol.

The situations where it is found are among ground ivy.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

The caterpillar is enclosed in a slightly curved blackish brown case.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is from November to April and May—May 27.

It feeds on the ground ivy, and the marjoram, (*Origanum vulgare*.)

COLEOPHORA NIGRICELLA.

Plate CXX. Figure 5.

Localities for this abundant species are York, Scarborough, Brighton, Tenterden, Pembury, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Manchester, Kingsbury, Darlington, Bristol, Cambridge, Birkenhead, Alkham.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

The caterpillar is enclosed in a brown black case.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May.

It feeds on the hawthorn, the apple, the pear, and the sloe.

COLEOPHORA FUSCEDINELLA.

Plate CXX. Figure 6.

Localities for this plentiful species are York, Scarborough, Brighton, Manchester, Pembury, Kingsbury, Darlington, Cambridge, Bristol.

The situations where it is found are among elms and alders.

The perfect insect appears in July.

The caterpillar is enclosed in a brownish case.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May and June.

It feeds on the elm and the alder, etc.

COLEOPHORA ORBITELLA.

Plate CXX. Figure 7.

Localities for this species are Bowdon in Cheshire, West Wickham, Manchester, Lewisham, Isle of Arran.

The perfect insect appears in June and July—June 29.

It feeds on the birch.

COLEOPHORA BICOLORELLA.

Plate CXX. Figure 8.

Localities for this species are Hackney and Lewisham.

The perfect insect appears in July.

It feeds on the elm? and the alder?

COLEOPHORA GRYPHIPENNELLA.

Plate CXX. Figure 9.

Localities for this species are York, Scarborough, Pembury, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Manchester, Kingsbury, Darlington, Cambridge, Bristol, Birkenhead, Alkham.

The situations where it is found are among roses.

The perfect insect appears in June.

The caterpillar is enclosed in a dull yellowish grey case.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in April and May.

It feeds on the rose.

COLEOPHORA SICCIFOLIELLA.

Plate CXX. Figure 10.

Localities for this species are Scarborough, Tenterden, Lewisham.

The perfect insect appears in June, July, and August.

The caterpillar is enclosed in a case formed of a withered leaf.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July and August.

It feeds on the hawthorn, the apple, and the birch.

COLEOPHORA VITISELLA.

Plate CXX. Figure 11.

Localities for this species are "the Brushes" near Manchester.

The situations where it is found are moors.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

The caterpillar is enclosed in a rough case.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in November, and continues through the winter till April—April 16.

It feeds on the cowberry, (*Vaccinium vitis-idaea*.)

COLEOPHORA VIMINETELLA.

Plate CXX. Figure 12.

Localities for this species are York, Scarborough, Manchester, Birkenhead, Bristol, Cambridge, Darlington, Kingsbury.

The situations where it is found are among willows and osiers.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

The caterpillar is enclosed in a case which is dull yellowish grey in front and dark brown at the back.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is from October to May, feeding through the winter.

It feeds on the willow and the osier.

COLEOPHORA WILKINSONELLA.

Plate CXX. Figure 13.

Localities for this species are near Scarborough.

The perfect insect appears in June.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in August and September, October and November.

It feeds on the birch.

COLEOPHORA OLIVACIELLA.

Plate CXX. Figure 14.

Localities for this species are between Breckenridge and West Wickham, also near Chesterfield.

The perfect insect appears in June.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in February.

It feeds on the greater stitch-wort, (*Stellaria holostea*.)

COLEOPHORA SOLITARIELLA.

Plate CXX. Figure 15.

Localities for this species are Scarborough, Headley Lane, Lewisham, Kingsbury, Cambridge, Bristol.

The perfect insect appears in July.

The caterpillar is enclosed in a whitish case.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is from November to May and June—May 27.

It feeds on the greater stitch-wort, (*Stellaria holostea*.)

COLEOPHORA LUTIPENNELLA.

Plate CXX. Figure 16.

Localities for this species are York, Scarborough, Lewes, Manchester, Kingsbury, Darlington, Cambridge, Bristol, Birkenhead.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

The caterpillar is enclosed in a dull yellowish case.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May.

It feeds on the oak and the birch.

COLEOPHORA BADIPENNELLA.

Plate CXX. Figure 17.

Localities for this species are Scarborough, Bristol, York, Hackney, Kingsbury, Cambridge.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

The caterpillar is enclosed in a short smooth case.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May and June—May 27.

It feeds on the elm and the ash.

COLEOPHORA LIMOSIPENNELLA.

Plate CXX. Figure 18.

Localities for this species are Headley Lane, Sutton, Burford Bridge, Abbey Wood, Lewisham, Mickleham.

The situations where it is found are woods, lanes, etc.

The perfect insect appears in May and June.

The caterpillar is enclosed in a long case with jagged edges.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May—May 27; also in July and August—August 23.

It feeds on the elm and the alder.

COLEOPHORA CHALCOGRAMMELLA.

Plate CXX. Figure 19.

Localities for this species are near Scarborough.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

The caterpillar is in a dull orange brown case.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in April and May.

It feeds on the field chickweed, (*Cerastium arvense*.)

COLEOPHORA ARTEMISIELLA.

Plate CXX. Figure 20.

Localities for this species are near Darlington, Middlesborough, and Stockton-on-Tees.

The perfect insect appears in June, and at the end of August till late in September.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in August.

It feeds on the sea wormwood, (*Artemisia maritima*.)

The chrysalis is placed in a long grey case.

ELACHISTIDÆ.

BEDELLIA SOMNULENTELLA.

Plate CXXI. Figure 1.

Localities for this species are Greenhithe, Bideford, Manchester, Lewisham, Worthing.

The perfect insect appears in August and October.



The caterpillar is pale green with a tinge of purple, and a row of purple spots on each side of the back; the head pale brown.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in the beginning of August and middle of October—October 2.

It feeds on the small bindweed, (*Convolvulus arvensis*.)

STATHMOPODA PEDELLA.

Plate CXXI. Figure 2.

Localities for this species are the banks of the Ravensbourne at Lewisham, and West End, Hampstead, as also at Brandon in Suffolk.

The situations where it is found are among alders.

The perfect insect appears in July.

The caterpillar is pale grey, with a slightly darker band across the middle of each segment, the second of which has a brown plate; the head brown.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in September—September 28.

It feeds on the seeds of the alder.

COSMOPTERYX DRURELLA.

Plate CXXI. Figure 3.

Localities for this most beautiful species are Brighton, Hackney, Lewisham, and other places near London.

The situations where it is found are in hop grounds.

The perfect insect appears in July.

The caterpillar is whitish with a crimson line along the back, and another of the same colour on each side of it; the second segment brown; the head brown.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in August and September.

It feeds on the hop.

COSMOPTERYX ORICHALCIELLA.

Plate CXXI. Figure 4.

Localities for this species are in the New Forest and the Cambridgeshire Fens.

COSMOPTERYX LIENIGIELLA.

Plate CXXI. Figure 5.

Localities for this also very elegant species are the Fens in Cambridgeshire.

The situations where it is found are the Fens.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

BATRACHEDRA PRÆANGUSTELLA.

Plate CXXI. Figure 6.

Localities for this species are York, Scarborough, Lewes, Market Harborough, Manchester, Darlington, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Pembury, Kingsbury, Cambridge, Bristol.

The situations where it is found are on the stems of willows and poplars.

The perfect insect appears in July.

The caterpillar is whitish on the back and sides, with a broad brownish grey line on each side, below the back, and white dots within grey rings at its lower edge, the second segment with a black plate across it; the head brown, black behind.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May and June—June 19.

It feeds on the poplar and the willow.

The chrysalis is found on the trunk of the willow and the poplar.

BATRACHEDRA PINICOLELLA.

Plate CXXI. Figure 7.

Localities for this species are Brighton, West Wickham, Weybridge, Dartford Heath.

The situations where it is found are among fir trees, in woods and heaths.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

OINOPHILA V—FLAVELLA.

Plate CXXI. Figure 8.

Localities for this species are Birkenhead, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Bristol, and London.

The situations where it is found are wine cellars and wine vaults.

The perfect insect appears in July and August.

The caterpillar is dull whitish, with a brownish line along the back; the head pale reddish brown.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May and June.

It feeds on different species of fungus and also on cork.

CHAULIODUS INSECURELLA.

Plate CXXI. Figure 9.

Localities for this species are Stoat's Nest, near Croydon.

The perfect insect appears at the end of July, and beginning of August.

CHAULIODUS ILLIGERELLA.

Plate CXXI. Figure 10.

Localities for this species are Brighton, Worcester, Cardiff, Hastings, and the Cambridgeshire Fens.

The situations where it is found are moist places in woods and fens.

The perfect insect appears in July.

The caterpillar is yellowish green, with a darker line of the same along the back.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is at the end of May.

It feeds on the gout-weed, (*Ægopodium podagraria*.)

CHAULIODUS CHÆROPHYLELLA.

Plate CXXI. Figure 11.

Localities for this species are York, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Scarborough, Kingsbury, Darlington, Cambridge, Lewes, Birkenhead.

The situations where it is found are among hedges.

The perfect insect appears in July, August, and October, and it lasts through the winter till April.

The caterpillar is greenish white with a whitish line along the back; the head pale brown.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in the end of June and beginning of September.

It feeds on the beaked parsley, (*Anthriscus sylvestris*,) the upright hedge parsley, (*Torilis anthriscus*,) the stone parsley, (*Sison amomum*,) the common cow parsnip, (*Heracleum sphondylium*,) and the wild angelica, (*Angelica sylvestris*.)

LAVERNA PALUDICOLELLA.

Plate CXXI. Figure 12.

Localities for this species are York, Scarborough, Brighton, Market Harborough, Deal, the Cambridgeshire Fens, Fulham, Bristol, Cambridge, Darlington.

The perfect insect appears in July—July 28.

The caterpillar is brown, delicately marbled with whitish, the second segment blackest in front; the head black.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in February and March.

It feeds on the great hairy willow-herb, (*Epilobium hirsutum*.)

LAVERNA LACTEELLA.

Plate CXXI. Figure 13.

Localities for this species are York, Scarborough, Market Harborough, Bristol, etc., etc.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

It feeds on the great hairy willow-herb, (*Epilobium hirsutum*.)

LAVERNA MISCELLA.

Plate CXXI. Figure 14.

Localities for this species are Scarborough, Alkham, Bristol, Darlington, on the chalk Downs in the south of England.

The perfect insect appears in May and June, and in August?

The caterpillar is reddish marbled with whitish, the second segment blackish; the head blackish.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in March and April, and in July.

It feeds on the common sun cistus, (*Helianthemum vulgare.*)

LAVERNA CONTURBATELLA.

Plate CXXI. Figure 15.

Localities for this species are Boxhill, Preston.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

The caterpillar is blackish.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May and June.

It feeds on the rose-bay willow-herb, (*Epilobium angustifolium.*)

LAVERNA RASCHIELLA.

Plate CXXI. Figure 16.

Localities for this species are Boxhill.

The perfect insect appears in June—June 22, and in August, two broods.

The caterpillar is deep yellow, almost orange on the sides, with a green line along the back; the head dark brown.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May and July.

It feeds on the rose-bay willow-herb, (*Epilobium angustifolium.*)

LAVERNA STEPHENSIELLA.

Plate CXXI. Figure 17.

Localities for this species are in Hainault Forest.

The situations where it is found are among old hawthorn bushes.

The perfect insect appears in August.

LAVERNA EPILOBIELLA.

Plate CXXI. Figure 18.

Localities for this species are York, Lewes, Bristol, Pembury, Tenterden, Kingsbury, Cambridge.

The perfect insect appears in August, also in May, after living through the winter.

The caterpillar is pale yellowish white.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in June.

It feeds on the tops of the willow herb, (*Epilobium hirsutum.*)

LAVERNA OCHRACEELLA.

Plate CXXI. Figure 19.

Localities for this species are Scarborough, Market Harborough, Birkenhead, Darlington.

The situations where it is found are moist places.

The perfect insect appears in the end of June and in July.

The caterpillar is pale dull yellowish; the head pale brown.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May.

It feeds on the stems and roots of the great hairy willow-herb (*Epilobium hirsutum.*)

LAVERNA PHRAGMITELLA.

Plate CXXI. Figure 20.

Localities for this species are Renworth in Norfolk, Cambridge.

The situations where it is found are marshy places.

The perfect insect appears in July.

The caterpillar is yellowish white, with a brownish line along the back, and paler lines of the same colour below it, and on the sides.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May.

It feeds on the heads of the reed mace, (*Typha latifolia.*)

LAVERNA DECORELLA.

Plate CXXII. Figure 1.

Localities for this species are Brighton, Haslemere, Bristol, Kingsbury, Pembury, etc., etc.

The situations where it is found are houses and out-houses.

The perfect insect appears in August and September—August 28. It lives through the winter till April.

It feeds on the great hairy willow-herb, (*Epilobium hirsutum*,) the alpine willow-herb, (*Epilobium alpinum*,) the small-flowered hairy willow-herb, (*Epilobium parviflorum*,) the broad smooth-leaved willow-herb, (*Epilobium montanum*,) and the narrow-leaved marsh willow-herb, (*Epilobium palustre*.)

LAVERNA SUBBISTRIGELLA.

Plate CXXII. Figure 2.

Localities for this species are Worthing, Chudleigh, Pembury.

The perfect insect appears in July.

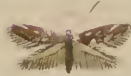
LAVERNA HELLERELLA.

Plate CXXII. Figure 3.

Localities for this species are Scarborough, Bristol, York, Brighton, Market Harborough, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Manchester, Kingsbury, Darlington, Birkenhead, Cambridge, Alkham.

The situations where it is found are among whitethorn and apple trees.

The perfect insect appears in June.



The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in September, and in February and March.

It feeds on the shoots of the apple tree and the berries of the hawthorn.

LAVERNA RHAMNIELLA.

Plate CXXII. Figure 4.

Localities for this species are Sanderstead, Box Hill, Pembury.

The situations where it is found are among buckthorn trees.

The perfect insect appears in July.

The caterpillar is pale greenish, the line along the back rather darker, the second segment with a cross black plate; the head black.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May.

It feeds on the buckthorn, (*Rhamnus catharticus.*)

CHRYSOCLISTA LINNEELLA.

Plate CXXII. Figure 5.

Localities for this species are Bristol, Falmouth, Black Park, and near London.

The situations where it is found are the London Parks, etc.

The perfect insect appears at the end of July.

The caterpillar is yellowish white; the head pale brown.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in November, and then on to April.

It feeds under the bark of the lime tree.

CHRYSOCLISTA BIMACULELLA.

Plate CXXII. Figure 6.

Localities for this species are at Leith Hill and Black Park.

The perfect insect appears in the end of June and in July.

H. T. Stainton, Esq. has kindly furnished the specimen of this species from which the figure on the plate has been taken.

CHRYSOCLISTA SCHRANKELLA.

Plate CXXII. Figure 7.

Localities for this species are Scarborough, Renfrew, Fochabers, Manchester.

The situations where it is found are hedges.

The perfect insect appears in June, July, and August.

The caterpillar is greyish green, the second segment black above; the head black.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May and July.

It feeds on the whitethorn; also on the chickweed-leaved willow-herb, (*Epilobium alsinifolium*.)

The chrysalis is found in a hole in the stem of the first-named tree?

CHRYSOCLISTA FLAVICAPITELLA.

Plate CXXII. Figure 8.

Localities for this species are York, Scarborough, Lewes, Looe, Manchester, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Bristol, Kingsbury, Darlington, Cambridge, Birkenhead.

The situations where it is found are among hawthorn trees.

The perfect insect appears at the end of June, in July, and the beginning of August.

HELIODINES ROESSELLA.

Plate CXXII. Figure 9.

Localities for this species were formerly near London.

The perfect insect appears in July and August.

The caterpillar is pale green, with a darker line along the back, the second segment with two black spots above; the head black.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in June.

It feeds on the orache, (*Atriplex patula*), and the goose-foot, (*Chænopodium viride*.)

ANYBIA LANGIELLA.

Plate CXXII. *Figure 10.*

Localities for this species are West Wickham, Linton, Bideford, Exeter.

The situations where it is found are woods.

The perfect insect appears in August and September.

The caterpillar is pale yellow, with a dark green line along the back.

It feeds on the Enchanter's nightshade, (*Cirsæa lutetiana*.)

ASYCHNA PROFUGELLA.

Plate CXXII. *Figure 11.*

Localities for this species are Woodlands Mann, Kemsing, Kent.

The perfect insect appears in July.

This species flies in the sunshine.

ASYCHNA MODESTELLA.

Plate CXXII. *Figure 12.*

Localities for this species are Lewisham, Cambridge, York, Pembury, Bristol.

The situations where it is found are hedges among oaks.

The perfect insect appears in May.

ASYCHNA ÆRATELLA.

Plate CXXII. Figure 13.

Localities for this species are Ripley in Surrey, Pembury, Reigate, Dartford.

The situations where it is found are among flowers on the borders of cornfields.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

The caterpillar is pale dull yellow, the second segment pale brown; the head pale brown.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in October, and till April and May.

It feeds on the galls on the knot-grass, (*Polygonum aviculare*.)

ASYCHNA TERMINELLA.

Plate CXXII. Figure 14.

Localities for this beautiful species are Scarborough, Ticehurst, Bristol, West Wickham Wood, Manchester, Pembury.

The situations where it is found are among alders in moist places, woods.

The perfect insect appears in June, near the end of the month, also in July—June 15.

The caterpillar is whitish, with a dark green line along the back, the second segment yellowish brown; the head also yellowish brown.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in August and September.

It feeds on the Enchanter's nightshade, (*Cirsæa lutetiana*.)

CHRYSOCORIS FESTALIELLIA.

Plate CXXII. Figure 15.

Localities for this species are York, Scarborough, Lewes, Bideford, Looe, Pembury, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Manchester, Kingsbury, Darlington, Bristol, Birkenhead.

The situations where it is found are among brambles.

The perfect insect appears in May, at the end of June, in July, and at the beginning of August.

The caterpillar is pale green, the spots shining.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in August.

It feeds on the leaves of the raspberry and the bramble.

ANTISPILA PFEIFFERELLA.

Plate CXXII. Figure 16.

Localities for this species are Scarborough, Lewes, Lewisham, Pembury, Kingsbury, Bristol, Birkenhead, Alkham.

The situations where it is found are chalky districts.

The perfect insect appears in May.

The caterpillar is pale greyish green, the second segment pale brown; the head pale brown.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in June and July.

It feeds on the dogwood, (*Cornus sanguinea*.)

ANTISPILA TREITSCHKIELLA.

Plate CXXII. Figure 17.

Localities for this species are Scarborough, Bristol, Lewisham, Mickleham.

The perfect insect appears in May and June.

The caterpillar is greyish white, the second segment black, the other segments each with a black spot underneath; the head black.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is from July and August to October.

It feeds on the dogwood.

STEPHENSIA BRUNNICHELLA.

Plate CXXII. Figure 18.

Localities for this species are Brighton, Mickleham, Darenth Wood, and in a hilly field near Headley Lane, Sanderstead, Darlington, Bristol, Box Hill.

The situations where it is found are woods.

The perfect insect appears in May and August.

The caterpillar is greenish white, with a dark green line along the back, the second segment blackish; the head blackish.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in April, July, and August.

It feeds on the wild basil, (*Clinopodium vulgare*.)

ELACHISTA GLEICHENELLA.

Plate CXXII. Figure 19.

Localities for this species are York, Scarborough, Brighton, Beckenham, Mickleham, Bristol, Sanderstead, Dartford Heath, Norwich, Pembury, Manchester.

The situations where it is found are Fens and grassy places near furze bushes, etc., etc.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

The caterpillar is whitish, with a faint tinge of purple.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in March and April.

It feeds on the common carex, (*Carex paludosa*,) and the other species of the genus.

ELACHISTA MAGNIFICELLA.

Plate CXXII. Figure 20.

Localities for this species are Brislington, Bristol, Beccles, West Wickham.

The situations where it is found are woods.

The perfect insect appears in the end of July and beginning of August.

The caterpillar is yellowish, with a dark line along the back; the head pale brown.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in March, April, and May, and to the end of June.

It feeds on the leaves of the common wood hairy rush, (*Luzula pilosa*.)

ELACHISTA APICIPUNCTELLA.

Plate CXXIII. Figure 1.

Localities for this species are Brighton, Manchester, York, Kingsbury, Cambridge.

The situations where it is found are mosses and bogs.

The perfect insect appears in June.

ELACHISTA ALBIFRONTILLA.

Plate CXXIII. Figure 2.

Localities for this abundant species are York, Scarborough, Brighton, Market Harborough, Tenterden, Alkham, Birkenhead, Bristol, Cambridge, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Darlington, Kingsbury, Manchester, Pembury.

The perfect insect appears in June.

The caterpillar is pale whitish yellow, duller on the back, the second segment dotted with brown; the head pale brown.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in April and the beginning of May.

It feeds on the upper part of the leaves of various species of grass, the *Holcus mollis*, *Aira cæspitosa*, etc.

ELACHISTA HOLDENELLA.

Plate CXXIII. Figure 3.

Localities for this species are near London.

The perfect insect appears in June.

C. S. Gregson, Esq., has obliged me with a figure of this rare species, from the collection of Mr. R. S. Edleston.

ELACHISTA ATRICOMELLA.

Plate CXXIII. Figure 4.

Localities for this species are Lewes, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Edinburgh, Manchester, Pembury, Kingsbury, Bristol, Alkham, Darlington, and near London.

The situations where it is found are hedges, and on palings.

The perfect insect appears at the end of May and in June.

The caterpillar is pale yellow; the head lighter brown.



The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in April and May.

It feeds on the rough cock's-foot grass, (*Dactylis glomerata*.)

ELACHISTA LUTICOMELLA.

Plate CXXIII. Figure 5.

Localities for this common species are York, Scarborough, Market Harborough, Birkenhead, Bristol, Cambridge, Darlington, Manchester, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

The perfect insect appears at the end of June, and beginning of July.

The caterpillar is pale yellow; the head pale brown.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in April and May.

It feeds on the rough cock's-foot grass, (*Dactylis glomerata*.)

ELACHISTA FLAVICOMELLA.

Plate CXXIII. Figure 6.

Localities for this species are at Howth, near Dublin.

The situations where it is found are wild grassy places.

The perfect insect appears in July—July 15.

ELACHISTA POELLA.

Plate CXXIII. Figure 7.

Localities for this species are Greenwich Marshes, Southend, Lewisham, Hackney, and other places near London.

The situations where it is found are about marshes and ponds.

The perfect insect appears in May and August.

The caterpillar is pale whitish yellow, with a greenish grey line along the back; the head pale brown.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in April, and at the end of July and in August.

It feeds on the reed meadow grass, (*Poa aquatica*.)

ELACHISTA KILMUNELLA.

Plate CXXIII. Figure 8.

Localities for this species are Scarborough, Manchester, Fochabers, and Kilmun.

The situations where it is found are bogs and mosses.

The perfect insect appears in June, July, and August.

The caterpillar is yellowish grey.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in April and July.

It feeds on the common carex, (*Carex paludosa*.)

It flies in the afternoon.

ELACHISTA ALPINELLA.

Plate CXXIII. Figure 9.

Localities for this species are near Saddleworth, Yorkshire, and near Manchester.

The situations where it is found are the moors.

The perfect insect appears in August.

C. S. Gregson, Esq., has favoured me with highly finished drawings of this species, from a specimen in the collection of Mr. R. S. Edelston.

ELACHISTA CINEREOPUNCTELLA.

Plate CXXIII. Figure 10.

Localities for this species are York, Lewes, Croydon, Sanderstead Downs, Durdham Downs, near Bristol, Tenterden, Pembury, Manchester, Kingsbury, Cambridge.

The situations where it is found are chalky districts.

The perfect insect appears at the end of May and the beginning of June.

The caterpillar is yellowish, paler on the upper part, and spotted with red on each side of the back.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in March and April.

It feeds on the glaucous heath carex, (*Carex glauca*.)

ELACHISTA TRAPEZIELLA.

Plate CXXIII. Figure 11.

Localities for this species are Scarborough, Middlesborough, West Wickham Wood, Bristol.

The situations where it is found are woods.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

The caterpillar is greenish grey with a faint reddish tinge, sometimes spotted with red; the head black.

It feeds on the leaves of the common wood hairy rush, (*Luzula pilosa*.)

ELACHISTA STABIELLA.

Plate CXXIII. Figure 12.

Localities for this species are Headley Lane near Mickleham.

The situations where it is found are hedges, etc.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

ELACHISTA GREGSONELLA.

Plate CXXIII. Figure 13.

Localities for this "little gem" of a species are Church Road, Stanley, Liverpool, where Miss Elizabeth Katherine Gregson first discovered it in 1851 or 1852.

The situations where it is found are hedge banks, gardens, etc.

The perfect insect appears in April and May, June and July.

The caterpillar is greenish or greyish yellow with two black spots on the second segment; the head black.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in March and the beginning of April.

It feeds on the meadow grass, (*Poa trivialis*.)

C. S. Gregson, Esq., has again placed me in his debt for a beautiful drawing of the above.

ELACHISTA NIGRELLA.

Plate CXXIII. Figure 14.

Localities for this species are Scarborough, Lewes, York, Pembury, Manchester, Kingsbury, Darlington, Bristol, Birkenhead, Alkham.

The perfect insect appears in May, June, July, and August.

The caterpillar is yellowish grey; the head pale brown.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in April and July.

It feeds on the meadow grass, (*Poa trivialis*,) etc.

ELACHISTA SUBNIGRELLA.

Plate CXXIII. Figure 15.

Localities for this species are Scarborough, Brighton, Kingsbury, Bristol, and on the old tram-road near Croydon, Sanderstead, Mickleham, and Guildford.

The perfect insect appears at the end of May and beginning of June, and in August.

The caterpillar is pale yellow; the head pale brown.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in April, May, and July.

It feeds on the upright perennial brome-grass, (*Bromus erectus*.)

The chrysalis is found on the upper side of the leaf near to the stem.

ELACHISTA ELEGANTELLA.

Plate CXXIII. Figure 16.

Localities for this species are at Chat Moss near Manchester and Liverpool.

The perfect insect appears in June.

C. S. Gregson, Esq., has obliged me with the drawing from which the plate is taken, from a specimen in the collection of R. S. Edelston, Esq.

ELACHISTA PERPLEXELLA.

Plate CXXIII. Figure 17.

Localities for this species are Scarborough, Edinburgh, Beckenham, West Wickham Wood, and near London.

The situations where it is found are woods, etc.

The perfect insect appears in May and July—May 25.

The caterpillar is whitish yellow.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in April and June.

It feeds on the leaves of the hair-grass, (*Aira caespitosa*.)

ELACHISTA HUMILIELLA.

Plate CXXIII. Figure 18.

Localities for this species are Scarborough, Brighton, West Wickham Wood, Birkenhead.

The perfect insect appears at the end of May.

ELACHISTA CONSORTELLA.

Plate CXXIII. Figure 19.

Localities for this species are Headley Lane, and Arthur's Seat near Edinburgh.

The perfect insect appears in March, June, and July.

ELACHISTA BEDELLELLA.

Plate CXXIII. Figure 20.

Localities for this species are Scarborough, Bristol, Lewes, Box Hill, Pembury.

The situations where it is found are chalky and limestone districts.

The perfect insect appears in May and August.

The caterpillar is greyish green, or reddish green, the second segment with two brownish spots; the head pale brown.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in March, April, May, and July.

It feeds on the tips of the leaves of the narrow-leaved oat-grass, (*Avena pratensis*.)

ELACHISTA SUBOBSCURELLA.

Plate CXXIV. Figure 1.

Localities for this abundant species are Lewes, etc., etc., etc., etc.

The perfect insect appears in May, June, and in August.

It feeds on the creeping soft grass, (*Holcus mollis*.)

ELACHISTA ZONARIELLA.

Plate CXXIV. Figure 2.

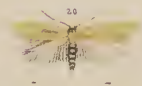
Localities for this species are Renfrew, Fochabers, Stockton-on-Tees, Bristol, Cambridge.

The perfect insect appears in May, July, and August.

The caterpillar is dull grey green, the second segment with two brown blots; the head pale brown.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in April and June.

It feeds on the hair-grass, (*Aira cæspitosa*.)



ELACHISTA GANGABELLA.

Plate CXXIV. Figure 3.

Localities for this species are Brighton, Beckenham, and other places near London, Dover, Bristol, Headley Lane, Dartford Heath.

The perfect insect appears at the end of May, and in June.

The caterpillar is yellowish grey green, the second segment with two longer pale brown blots; the head yellowish brown.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in March, April, and November.

It feeds on the rough cock's-foot grass, (*Dactylis glomerata*), and the creeping soft-grass, (*Holcus mollis*).

ELACHISTA TÆNIATELLA.

Plate CXXIV. Figure 4.

Localities for this species are Scarborough, Stockton-on-Tees, Middlesborough, West Wickham Wood, and near London.

The situations where it is found are woods, etc.

The perfect insect appears in April and May.

The caterpillar is dark grey with numerous small dark specks, the second segment pale tawny; the head pale tawny.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in October and November, and it hibernates through the winter till the beginning of the next year.

It feeds on the (*Arrhenatherum avenaceum*,) and the slender false brome-grass, (*Brachypodium sylvaticum*.)

ELACHISTA CINGILELLA.

Plate CXXIV. Figure 5.

Localities for this species are near Chesterfield and other places in the North of England.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

ELACHISTA OBLIQUELLA.

Plate CXXIV. Figure 6.

Localities for this species are or were near London. The perfect insect appears in June.

C. S. Gregson, Esq., has kindly sent me the drawings from which the figure on the plate is taken, in the collection of R. S. Edleston, Esq.

ELACHISTA MEGERLELLA.

Plate CXXIV. Figure 7.

Localities for this species are York, Scarborough, Lewes, Market Harborough, Dublin, Pembury, Bristol, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Manchester, Darlington, Alkham.

The situations where it is found are hedges.

The perfect insect appears in May, June, and August.

The caterpillar is dull greenish grey, the second segment with two dark brown blots on the back.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in March, April, and May.

It feeds on the slender false brome-grass, (*Brachypodium sylvaticum*), and the soft brome-grass (*Bromus mollis*.)

ELACHISTA ADSCITELLA.

Plate CXXIV. Figure 8.

Localities for this species are York, Scarborough, Brighton, Stockton, Chesterfield, Bristol, Darlington, Birkenhead.

The perfect insect appears in June.

The caterpillar is dull yellowish green, more or less tinged with grey.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May.

It feeds on the blue moor-grass, (*Sesleria cœrulea*), and the hair-grass, (*Aira cœspitosa*.)

ELICHISTA CERUSSELLA.

Plate CXXIV. Figure 9.

Localities for this widely distributed species are York, Scarborough, Market Harborough, Manchester, Darlington, Cambridge, Birkenhead.

The situations where it is found are in marshy grounds.

The perfect insect appears in May and the beginning of August.

The caterpillar is of a pale primrose yellow colour, the second segment with two pale brown spots; the head brown.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in April and July.

It feeds on the reed, (*Arundo phragmites.*)

ELACHISTA RHYNCOSPORELLA.

Plate CXXIV. Figure 10.

Localities for this species are York, Scarborough, Haldon near Dawlish, Market Harborough, the New Forest, Manchester, the Cambridgeshire Fens, Pembury, Cambridge, Bristol, Birkenhead.

The situations where it is found are moors, fens, bogs, mosses, and waste places.

The perfect insect appears in May, June, and July.

The caterpillar is greenish grey, inclining to yellow on the fore part; the head dark brown.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May.

It feeds on the cotton-grass, (*Eriophorum angustifolium*,) and the tops of the leaves of the spike rush, (*Eleocharis cæspitosa*,) and the common carex, (*Carex paludosa*.)

ELACHISTA PALUSTRELLA.

Plate CXXIV. Figure 11.

Localities for this very rare species are the Fens, and Ranworth.

The perfect insect appears in June and July—July 1.

ELACHISTA CARINISELLA.

Plate CXXIV. Figure 12.

Localities for this species are Ranworth, Beccles.

The perfect insect appears in April, May, June, and July.

It feeds on the greater paniced carex, (*Carex paniculosa*,) and the lesser common carex, (*Carex paludosa*.)

To C. S. Gregson, Esq., I am indebted for the drawing from which the engraving is taken, and to R. S. Edelston, Esq. for the moth from which it was made.

ELACHISTA ELEOCHARIELLA.

Plate CXXIV. Figure 13.

Localities for this species are York, Scarborough, Kilmun, Cambridge.

The situations where it is found are among rushes.

The perfect insect appears at the end of May, and in July.

The caterpillar is dull grey, the second segment pale yellowish with two brown spots; the head brown.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in April.

It feeds on the cotton-grass, (*Eriophorum angustifolium*.) and the sedge, (*Carex riparia*.)

ELACHISTA BIATOMELLA.

Plate CXXIV. Figure 14.

Localities for this species are Scarborough, Lewes, Box Hill, Sanderstead, Durdham Downs, near Bristol, Cambridge, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

The perfect insect appears in May and June, July, and again in August.

The caterpillar is of a yellowish colour, the second segment with two pale brown marks above; the head brown.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in April and July.

It feeds on the glaucous heath sedge, (*Carex glauca*.)

ELACHISTA SERRICORNELLA.

Plate CXXIV. *Figure 15.*

Localities for this species are near Edinburgh, Pembury, etc.

The perfect insect appears in June.

ELACHISTA TRIATOMELLA.

Plate CXXIV. *Figure 16.*

Localities for this species are Scarborough, Lewes, Sanderstead, Mickleham, Cambridge, Bristol, Alkham, Darlington, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

The situations where it is found are among grass in chalky places.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

The caterpillar is of a dull greenish yellow colour.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May.

It feeds on the fescue-grass, (*Festuca duriuscula*.)

ELACHISTA DISPUNCTELLA.

Plate CXXIV. *Figure 17.*

Localities for this species are Lewes, Howth, near Dublin, the Lizard Point, St. Vincent's Rocks, Durdham Downs near Bristol.

The perfect insect appears at the end of June and July—June 26.

ELACHISTA POLLINARIELLA.

Plate CXXIV. Figure 18.

Localities for this species are Scarborough, Brighton, Lewes, Sanderstead, Darlington, Mickleham, and Durham Downs near Bristol.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

The caterpillar is whitish grey, the second segment with two blackish brown marks; the head brown.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May.

It feeds on the slender false brome-grass, (*Brachypodium sylvaticum.*)

ELACHISTA RUFOCINERELLA.

Plate CXXIV. Figure 19.

Localities for this abundant species are Brighton, Market Harborough, etc., etc., etc.

The situations where it is found are "hedges and ditches."

The perfect insect appears in April and May.

The caterpillar is pale dull yellow, with a dark greenish grey line along the back, the second segment with two brownish marks; the head brown.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in the winter months, and to January, February, and March.

It feeds on the creeping soft grass, (*Holcus mollis,*) and other grasses.

ELACHISTA SUBOCHRELLA.

Plate CXXIV. Figure 20.

Localities for this species are Scarborough, Worthing, Mickleham, Lewes, West Wickham, Pembury, Bristol, Alkham, Preston, and the Cambridgeshire Fens.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

ELACHISTA CYGNIPENNELIA.

Plate CXXV. Figure 1.

Localities for this species are York, Scarborough, Lewes, Looe, Market Harborough, Sanderstead, Alkham, Birkenhead, Bristol, Cambridge, Darlington, Kingsbury, Manchester, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

The perfect insect appears at the end of May and in June, and July, and the beginning of August.

The caterpillar is dull greenish grey with a whitish line along the back; the head pale brown.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in April and May.

It feeds on the rough cock's-foot grass, (*Dactylis glomerata*), and various species of grass.

TISCHERIA COMPLANELLA.

Plate CXXV. Figure 2.

Localities for this very common species are York, Scarborough, Lewes, Market Harborough, Manchester, Pembury, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Kingsbury, Birkenhead, Cambridge, Bristol.

The situations where it is found are among oaks.

The perfect insect appears in June.

The caterpillar is pale yellow; the head reddish brown.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in the autumn, in August and September.

It feeds on the oak.

TISCHERIA EMYELLA.

Plate CXXV. Figure 3.

Localities for this species are York, Scarborough, Lewes, Tenterden, Pembury, Manchester, Kingsbury, Cambridge, Bristol, Birkenhead.

The situations where it is found are among brambles.

The perfect insect appears in May and August.

The caterpillar is greenish, the second segment with two blackish marks above.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in the autumn and winter, namely, from November to March, and on to June.

It feeds on the bramble.



TISCHERIA ANGUSTICOLELLA.

Plate CXXV. Figure 4.

Localities for this species are near Sheffield and Manchester.

The perfect insect appears in May and June.

The caterpillar is pale green, the second segment black above; the head black.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in September and October.

It feeds on the leaves of the rose.

TISCHERIA DODONÆELLA.

Plate CXXV. Figure 5.

Localities for this species are Abbey Wood, and West Wickham Wood, near London.

The situations where it is found are woods.

The perfect insect appears in June.

The caterpillar is yellow; the head reddish brown.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in September and October.

It feeds on the oak.

LITHOCOLLETIDÆ.

LITHOCOLLETIS ROBORELLA.

Plate CXXV. Figure 6.

Localities for this species are Doncaster, Lewes, York, Scarborough, Letherhead, Huddersfield, Bristol, Tenterden, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Darlington.

The situations where it is found are among oaks.

The perfect insect appears in May and August.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July and September.

It feeds on the oak, on the under side of the leaves.

LITHOCOLLETIS HORTELLA.

Plate CXXV. Figure 7.

Localities for this species are Brighton, Worthing, Guildford, Bristol, Oxford, Shrewsbury, and near London.

The situations where it is found are among oaks.

The perfect insect appears in May and August.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July and September.

It feeds on the oak, on the under side of the leaf.

LITHOCOLLETIS AMYOTELLA.

Plate CXXV. Figure 8.

Localities for this species are York, Scarborough, Bristol, Keswick, Darlington.

The perfect insect appears in May and August.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July and September.

It feeds on the oak, on the under side of the leaves.

LITHOCOLLETIS LANTANELLA.

Plate CXXV. Figure 9.

Localities for this species are York, Scarborough, Mickleham, Teignmouth, Pembury, Bristol.

The perfect insect appears in May and August.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is, viz: one batch, through the winter to the spring—another from July to September.

It feeds on the under side of the leaf of the oak, and the mealy Guelder rose, (*Viburnum lantana*.)

LITHOCOLLETIS TRIGUTTELLA.

Plate CXXV. Figure 10.

Localities for this species are near Sanderstead.

The perfect insect appears in May.

LITHOCOLLETIS QUINQUEGUTTELLA.

Plate CXXV. Figure 11.

Localities for this species are York, Scarborough, Liverpool.

The situations where it is found are among willows and on sandhills on the coast.

The perfect insect appears in May, July, and August.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July and September.

It feeds on the under side of the leaves of the dwarf willow.

LITHOCOLLETIS IRRADIELLA.

Plate CXXV. Figure 12.

Localities for this species are Scarborough, Beckenham, Dublin, Renfrew.

The situations where it is found are among birch trees.

The perfect insect appears in May and August—May 7.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July and September.

It feeds on the oak.

LITHOCOLLETIS BREMIELLA.

Plate CXXV. Figure 13.

Localities for this species are Scarborough, Bexley, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

The situations where it is found are woods.

The perfect insect, which is double-brooded, appears in October—October 1, 15, also in February, March, and April. February 24.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July and September—September 28, 30.

It feeds on the bush vetch, (*Vicia sepium*;) also on the bitter vetch, (*Orobus tuberosus*;) on the under side of the leaf.

LITHOCOLLETIS LAUTELLA.

Plate CXXV. Figure 14.

Localities for this species are York, Scarborough, Lewes, Bristol, Pembury, Tenterden.

The situations where it is found are among oaks.

The perfect insect appears in May and August.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July and September.

It feeds on the oak, on the under side of the leaves.

LITHOCOLLETIS VACCINIELLA.

Plate CXXV. Figure 15.

Localities for this species are Harrogate, Scarborough, Fochabers, Manchester, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

The perfect insect appears in June and August.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in April, May, and July.

It feeds on the under side of the leaves of the cowberry, (*Vaccinium vitis-idaea*.)

LITHOCOLLETIS COAVELLA.

Plate CXXV. Figure 16.

Localities for this species are West Wickham Wood, Addington Road.

The situations where it is found are woods.

The perfect insect appears in May and August, also in January—January 11.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July and September.

It feeds on the birch, on the under side of the leaf.

LITHOCOLLETIS POMIFOLIELLA.

Plate CXXV. Figure 17.

Localities for this species are York, Scarborough, Lewes, Market Harborough, Pembury, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Manchester, Darlington, Bristol.

The situations where it is found are among white-thorn.

The perfect insect appears in May and August.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July and September.

It feeds on the under side of the leaf of the white-thorn, and the apple?

LITHOCOLLETIS CORYLELLA.

Plate CXXV. Figure 18.

Localities for this abundant species are Manchester, York, Scarborough, Market Harborough, Darlington, Lewes, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Pembury, Birkenhead, Bristol, etc., etc.

The situations where it is found are among nut trees.

The perfect insect appears in May, July, and August.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July and September.

It feeds on the leaf of the nut, the upper side.

LITHOCOLLETIS SPINICOLELLA.

Plate CXXV. Figure 19.

Localities for this species are York, Scarborough, Pembury, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Manchester, Bristol, Darlington.

The perfect insect appears in May and August.
 The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July and September.
 It feeds on the sloe, the under side of the leaf.

LITHOCOLLETIS FAGINELLA.

Plate CXXV. Figure 20.

Localities for this species are York, Lewes, Market Harborough, Pembury, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Manchester, Darlington, Bristol.

The perfect insect appears in May and August.
 The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July and September.
 It feeds on the beech, the under side of the leaf.

LITHOCOLLETIS TORMINELLA.

Plate CXXVI. Figure 1.

Localities for this species are Lewisham, Exeter, Bristol, Manchester.

The perfect insect appears in May and August.
 The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July and September.
 It feeds on the under side of the leaves of the (*Sorbus torminalis*,) and the morella cherry tree.



LITHOCOLLETIS SALICICOLELLA.

Plate CXXVI. Figure 2.

Localities for this species are Scarborough, Lewes, Lewisham, Pembury, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Manchester, Bristol.

The perfect insect appears in May and August.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July and September.

It feeds on the willow, under the leaf.

LITHOCOLLETIS VIMINETELLA.

Plate CXXVI. Figure 3.

Localities for this species are Lewes, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Market Harborough, Manchester.

The situations where it is found are among osiers.

The perfect insect appears in May and August.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July and September.

It feeds on the osier, on the under side of the leaf.

LITHOCOLLETIS CARPINICOLELLA.

Plate CXXVI. Figure 4.

Localities for this species are Pembury, Wanstead, Lewisham.

The perfect insect appears in May and August.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July and September.

It feeds on the upper side of the leaf of the hornbeam.

LITHOCOLLETIS ULMIFOLIELLA.

Plate CXXVI. Figure 5.

Localities for this plentiful species are York, Lewes, Scarborough, Market Harborough, Pembury, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Manchester, Darlington, Bristol, Birkenhead, etc., etc.

The situations where it is found are among birch trees.

The perfect insect appears in May and August.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July and September.

It feeds on the birch, the under side of the leaf.

LITHOCOLLETIS SINICOLELLA.

Plate CXXVI. Figure 6.

Localities for this species are York, Scarborough, Brighton, Pembury, Huddersfield, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Bristol, Manchester, Darlington.

The situations where it is found are among willows.

The perfect insect appears in May and August.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July and September.

It feeds on the sallow, on the under side of the leaf.

LITHOCOLLETIS QUERCIFOLIELLA.

Plate CXXVI. Figure 7.

Localities for this abundant species are Tenterden, York, Scarborough, Lewes, Market Harborough, Pembury, Manchester, Darlington, Bristol, Birkenhead, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

The situations where it is found are among oaks.

The perfect insect appears in May and August.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July and September.

It feeds on the under side of the leaf of the oak.

LITHOCOLLETIS MESSANIELLA.

Plate CXXVI. Figure 8.

Localities for this species are York, Scarborough, Tenterden, Lewes, Pembury, Manchester, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Darlington, Bristol, Birkenhead.

The situations where it is found are among oaks, etc.

The perfect insect appears in April, May, July, August, September, and November.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July and October, and in the winter and spring to April.

It feeds on the evergreen oak, the oak, the hornbeam, chesnut, etc.

LITHOCOLLETIS CORYLIFOLIELLA.

Plate CXXVI. Figure 9.

Localities for this species are York, Scarborough, Brighton, Tenterden, Pembury, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Manchester, Darlington, Bristol, Birkenhead.

The situations where it is found are among hawthorn trees.

The perfect insect appears in May and August.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July and September.

It feeds on the hawthorn, in the upper side of the leaf.

LITHOCOLLETIS CALEDONIELLA.

Plate CXXVI. Figure 10.

Localities for this species are York, Scarborough, Torwood, Manchester, Darlington.

The situations where it is found are among oaks and honeysuckle.

The perfect insect appears in May, June, and August.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July and September.

It feeds on the hawthorn, in the upper side of the leaf.

LITHOCOLLETIS VIMINIELLA.

Plate CXXVI. Figure 11.

Localities for this species are York, Scarborough, Dawlish, Manchester, Darlington, Bristol, on the banks of the river Bollin, near Bowdon? and in the neighbourhood of London.

The perfect insect appears in May and August.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July and September.

It feeds on the osier and the willow, on the under side of the leaf.

LITHOCOLLETIS SORBIELLA.

Plate CXXVI. Figure 12.

Localities for this species are near Scarborough.

LITHOCOLLETIS SCOPARIELLA.

Plate CXXVI. Figure 13.

Localities for this species are Forest Hill, Dartford Heath, Airthrey, Bristol.

The situations where it is found are among broom, on heaths, etc.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in April and May.

It feeds on the broom.

LITHOCOLLETIS ULICICOLELLA.

Plate CXXVI. Figure 14.

Localities for this species are Brighton, Darlington, Bristol, Dartford Heath.

The situations where it is found are among furze bushes.

The perfect insect appears in the end of June, and in July.

LITHOCOLLETIS ALNIFOLIELLA.

Plate CXXVI. Figure 15.

Localities for this abundant species are Scarborough, Newcastle-on-Tyne, York, Lewes, Manchester, Bristol, Darlington, Birkenhead.

The perfect insect appears in May and August.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July and September.

It feeds on the alder, on the under side of the leaf.

The chrysalis is dull yellowish.

LITHOCOLLETIS JUNONIELLA.

Plate CXXVI. Figure 16.

The perfect insect appears in June.

LITHOCOLLETIS HEEGERIELLA.

Plate CXXVI. Figure 17.

Localities for this species are York, Scarborough, Lewes, Tenterden, Pembury, Darlington, Bristol.

The situations where it is found are among oaks.

The perfect insect appears in May and August.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July and September.

It feeds on the oak, in the under side of the leaf.

LITHOCOLLETIS CRAMERELLA.

Plate CXXVI. Figure 18.

Localities for this very abundant species are York, Scarborough, Lewes, Market Harborough, Tenterden, Pembury, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Manchester, Darlington, Bristol, Birkenhead, etc., etc.

The situations where it is found are among oaks.
 The perfect insect appears in May and August.
 The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in
 July and September.
 It feeds on the oak, on the under side of the leaf.

LITHOCOLLETIS TENELLA.

Plate CXXVI. Figure 19.

Localities for this species are Lewes, Market Har-
 borough, Wanstead, Bristol.

The perfect insect appears in May and August.
 The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in
 July and September.
 It feeds on the leaf of the hornbeam, the under side.

LITHOCOLLETIS ACERIFOLIELLA.

Plate CXXVI. Figure 20.

Localities for this species are York, Scarborough,
 Brighton, Camberwell, Lewisham, Market Harborough,
 Pembury, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Bristol.

The perfect insect appears in May and August.
 The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in
 July and September.
 It feeds on the maple, the under side of the leaf.

LITHOCOLLETIS EMBERIZÆPENELLA.

Plate CXXVII. Figure 1.

Localities for this species are Scarborough, Bristol, York, Manchester, Darlington.

The perfect insect appears in May and August.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July and September.

It feeds on the under side of the leaf of the honey-suckle.

LITHOCOLLETIS FROLICHIELLA.

Plate CXXVII. Figure 2.

Localities for this species are York, Scarborough, Stockton, Tenterden, Darlington, Bristol, Birkenhead.

The perfect insect appears in May and August.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July and September.

It feeds on the alder, the under side of the leaf.

LITHOCOLLETIS DUNNINGIELLA.

Plate CXXVII. Figure 3.

Localities for this species are Scarborough, Pembury, York.

The situations where it is found are near oaks and nut bushes.

The perfect insect appears in May and August.

LITHOCOLLETIS NICELLIELLA.

Plate CXXVII. Figure 4.

Localities for this species are Scarborough, Hackney, Darlington, Bristol.

The perfect insect appears in May and August.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July and September.

It feeds on the under side of the leaf of the nut.

LITHOCOLLETIS STETTINELLA.

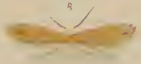
Plate CXXVII. Figure 5.

Localities for this species are between Sydenham and Beckenham, York, Scarborough, Darlington, Bristol.

The perfect insect appears in May and August.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July, September, and October.

It feeds on the alder, the upper side of the leaf.



LITHOCOLLETIS KLEMANELLA.

Plate CXXVII. Figure 6.

Localities for this species are in the "Lake district,"
Delamere Forest, etc.

The situations where it is found are among alders.

The perfect insect appears in May, June, and August.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in
July and September.

It feeds on the under side of the leaf of the alder.

LITHOCOLLETIS SCHREBERELLA.

Plate CXXVII. Figure 7.

Localities for this excessively abundant species are
Scarborough, Lewisham, Manchester, Bristol.

The perfect insect appears in May and August.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in
July and September.

It feeds on the elm, on the under side of the leaf.

The chrysalis is of a bluish green colour.

LITHOCOLLETIS TRISTRIGELLA.

Plate CXXVII. Figure 8.

Localities for this species are near Lewes.

The situations where it is found are among elms.

The perfect insect appears in May and August.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July and September.

It feeds on the elm, on the under side of the leaf.

LITHOCOLLETIS TRIFASCIELLA.

Plate CXXVII. Figure 9.

Localities for this generally common species are York, Scarborough, Lewes, Pembury, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Manchester, Bristol, Birkenhead.

The perfect insect appears in April, May, July, August, September, and November.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in April, July, etc.

It feeds on the under side of the leaf of the honeysuckle.

LITHOCOLLETIS SCABIOSÆCOLELLA.

Plate CXXVII. Figure 10.

Localities for this species are at Headley Lane, and on the old tram-road beyond Croydon, also at Sandrstead and Mickleham.

The perfect insect appears in the end of May and end of August.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is at the end of July and beginning of August, and the winter to April.

It feeds on the small scabious, (*Scabiosa columbariella*), on the side of the leaves.

LITHOCOLLETIS INSIGNITELLA.

Plate CXXVII. Figure 11.

Localities for this species are near Scarborough.

The perfect insect appears at the end of May and beginning of June, and in July—July 28.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July, and a second brood in September and October, which lives through the winter.

It feeds on the clover, the birds-foot trefoil, (*Lotus corniculatus*), and the rest-harrow, (*Ononis spinosa*.)

LITHOCOLLETIS COMPARELLA.

Plate CXXVII. Figure 12.

Localities for this species are Lee and other places near London, Mickleham, etc.

The situations where it is found are among white poplars.

The perfect insect appears in May and August.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July and September.

It feeds on the white poplar, (*Populus alba*), and the Lombardy poplar, on the under side of the leaf.

LYONETIDÆ.

LYONETIA CLERCKELLA.

Plate CXXVII. Figure 13.

Localities for this species are York, Scarborough, Pembury, Manchester, Kingsbury, Darlington, Bristol, Cambridge.

The situations where it is found are among apple trees.

The perfect insect appears in June and August, and individually live through the winter.

The caterpillar is pale green.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July, August, September, and October.

It feeds on the apple, cherry, etc.

LYONETIA PADIFOLIELLA.

Plate CXXVII. Figure 14.

Localities for this species are in Whittlebury Forest, Stony Stratford.

The situations where it is found are among maples, etc.

The perfect insect appears in August, September, and October.

The caterpillar is pale green.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July and August.

It feeds on the sloe or blackthorn, birch, etc.

The chrysalis is suspended by a thread.

PHYLLOCNISTIS SUFFUSELLA.

Plate CXXVII. Figure 15.

Localities for this species are Castle Rising in Norfolk, Mickleham, Bristol.

The situations where it is found are among poplars.

The perfect insect appears in July and September, some specimens lasting through the winter till April.

The caterpillar is pale green.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in June, August, and September.

It feeds on the aspen, (*Populus tremula.*)

PHYLLOCNISTIS SALIGNELLA.

Plate CXXVII. Figure 16.

Localities for this species are Castle Rising, Pembury, and near London.

The perfect insect appears in July and September, and some live through the winter to April.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in June, August, and September

It feeds on the willow, principally the (*Salix ligna*), on the under side of the leaf.

CEMIOSTOMA SPARTIFOLIELLA.

Plate CXXVII. Figure 17.

Localities for this species are Scarborough, Bristol, Pembury, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Manchester, Kingsbury, York, Darlington, Cambridge, Birkenhead.

The situations where it is found are among broom.

The perfect insect appears from the middle of June to the end of July.

The caterpillar is greenish.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in April and May.

It feeds under the bark of the broom.

CEMIOSTOMA LABURNELLA.

Plate CXXVII. Figure 18.

Localities for this species are Cambridge, Kingsbury, Manchester, and near London.

The situations where it is found are among laburnums.

The perfect insect appears in May and August.

The caterpillar is greenish white.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July and September.

It feeds on the leaves of the laburnum.

CEMIOSTOMA SCITELLA.

Plate CXXVII. Figure 19.

Localities for this most beautiful species are York, Scarborough, Tenterden, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Bristol, Manchester, Darlington, Birkenhead.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

The caterpillar is pale greenish white, the second segment black above; the head blackish.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in August and September.

It feeds in the leaves of the hawthorn, the apple, and the pear.

CEMIOSTOMA LATHYRIFOLIELLA.

Plate CXXVII. Figure 20.

Localities for this species are near Teignmouth.

The perfect insect appears in June.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in August.

It feeds on the meadow vetchling, (*Lathyrus sylvestris*.)

CEMIOSTOMA WAILESELLA.

Plate CXXVIII. Figure 1.

Localities for this species are near Liverpool, Mottram, Pembury, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

The perfect insect appears in May and July.

The caterpillar is pale yellowish green.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in June and August.

It feeds on the dyer's broom, (*Genista tinctoria*.)

CEMIOSTOMA LOTELLA.

Plate CXXVIII. Figure 2.

Localities for this species are Scarborough, Shaldon near Teignmouth? Bournemouth.

The perfect insect appears in May and June.

The caterpillar is yellowish white, the second segment yellowish brown; the head pale brown.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July and August.

It feeds on the leaves of the greater bird's-foot trefoil, (*Lotus major*), also on the vetchling, (*Lathyrus sylvestris*.)



CEMIOSTOMA OROBIELLA.

Plate CXXVIII. Figure 3.

Localities for this species are near Scarborough.

The caterpillar feeds on the bitter vetch, (*Orobus tuberosus*.)

I am obliged to Mr. Hind, of York, for this information.

OPOSTEGA SALACIELLA.

Plate CXXVIII. Figure 4.

Localities for this species are at Dartford Heath, Guildford, and Manchester.

The situations where it is found are among grass.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

OPOSTEGA AURITELLA.

Plate CXXVIII. Figure 5.

Localities for this species are on Salwick Moss, and in the Cambridgeshire Fens.

The situations where it is found are the Fens.

The perfect insect appears in June.

I am greatly obliged to C. S. Gregson, Esq., for information about this species as well as many others.

OPOSTEGA CREPUSCULELLA.

Plate CXXVIII. Figure 6.

Localities for this species are Southend, York, Scarborough, Manchester, Cambridge, Bristol, Alkham, Darlington.

The situations where it is found are marshy places. The perfect insect appears in June, July, and August. The moth flies in the afternoon as well as at dark.

OPOSTEGA SPATULELLA.

Plate CXXVIII. Figure 7.

Localities for this species are near Southend, Essex.

BUCCULATRIX AURIMACULELLA.

Plate CXXVIII. Figure 8.

Localities for this species are York, Darlington, Bristol.

The perfect insect appears in May and August.

The caterpillar is yellowish green dotted with whitish, the second segment spotted with black; the head pale brown.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in April and July.

It feeds on the leaves of the ox-eye daisy, (*Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*.)

BUCCULATRIX CIDARIELLA.

Plate CXXVIII. Figure 9.

Localities for this species are York, Scarborough, Lewes, Reigate, Pembury, Manchester.

The perfect insect appears in May and June.

The caterpillar is yellowish green, dotted with white, the fore segment orange; the head pale brown.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July, August, and September.

It feeds on the leaves of the alder.

BUCCULATRIX ULMELLA.

Plate CXXVIII. Figure 10.

Localities for this species are York, Lewes, Pembury, Manchester, Bristol.

The situations where it is found are among oaks.

The perfect insect appears in May, June, and August.

The caterpillar is pale olive grey, dotted with whitish, the second segment bluish grey, dotted with black; the head pale brown.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July, September, and October.

It feeds on the oak.

BUCCULATRIX CRATÆGIFOLIELLA.

Plate CXXVIII. Figure 11.

Localities for this abundant species are Lewisham, York, Scarborough, Lewes, Pembury, Manchester, Darlington, Bristol.

The situations where it is found are hedges.

The perfect insect appears in May and June.

The caterpillar is dull green, dotted with yellowish; the head pale brown.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in August.

It feeds on the hawthorn.

BUCCULATRIX DEMARYELLA.

Plate CXXVIII. Figure 12.

Localities for this species are Scarborough, Lewes, West Wickham Wood, Pembury.

The situations where it is found are woods, among nut bushes.

The perfect insect appears in the end of May, and beginning of June.

The caterpillar is dull dark green, dotted with white; the head brown.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in August.

It feeds on the birch.

BUCCULATRIX MARITIMELLA.

Plate CXXVIII. Figure 13.

Localities for this species are Brighton, St. Osyth, and on the banks of the Taw, below Barnstaple, and in the Isle of Sheppy, also Bristol, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Southend, and Gravesend.

The situations where it is found are salt marshes.

The perfect insect appears early in July and in August. It is double brooded.

The caterpillar is pale greyish green, dotted with whitish, the second segment yellowish grey, dotted with blackish; the head yellowish.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May.

It feeds on the starwort, (*Aster tripolium*.)

BUCCULATRIX BOYERELLA.

Plate CXXVIII. Figure 14.

Localities for this species are York, Pembury, Bristol.

The perfect insect appears in May and June.

The caterpillar is pale yellowish, with a dark green, almost blackish green, line on either side of the back; the spots small and grey; the head pale brown; some of the segments, especially the eighth, tinged with grey on the back.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in August.

It feeds on the elm.

BUCCULATRIX FRANGULELLA.

Plate CXXVIII. Figure 15.

Localities for this species are Sanderstead, Tenterden, Pembury, Bristol.

The situations where it is found are among buckthorn.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in August and September.

It feeds on the buckthorn, (*Rhamnus catharticus*.)

BUCCULATRIX ARTEMISIELLA.

Plate CXXVIII. Figure 16.

Localities for this species are Deal, Delamere Forest, Folkestone? Bromborough Pool, etc.

The situations where it is found are salt marshes and where alders grow.

The perfect insect appears in June.

It feeds on the field southernwood, (*Artemisia campestris*,) and the yarrow, (*Achillœa millefolium*.)

BUCCULATRIX HIPPOCASTANELLA.

Plate CXXVIII. Figure 17.

Localities for this species are Llangollen, Leigh Wood near Bristol, Burton-on-Trent, Manchester.

The perfect insect appears in May and August.

The caterpillar is dull whitish yellow with a tinge of reddish in front; the head pale whitish yellow.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in June and August.

It feeds on the lime, the horse chesnut, the birch, and the elder.

BUCCULATRIX CRISTATELLA.

Plate CXXVIII. Figure 18.

Localities for this species are Scarborough, Sanderstead, Bristol, and on the old tram-road near Croydon.

The perfect insect appears at the beginning of June and of August.

The caterpillar is pale greenish dotted with whitish, the second segment yellowish dotted with brown; the head pale brown.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in April, May, and July

It feeds on the yarrow, (*Achillæa millefolium*.)

NEPTICULIDÆ.

NEPTICULA ATRICAPITELLA.

Plate CXXVIII. Figure 19.

Localities for this species are York, Scarborough, Lewes, Lewisham, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Manchester, Darlington, Bristol.

The situations where it is found are the trunks of oak trees and in fences in hedges.

The perfect insect appears in May, June, and August, but then less plentifully.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July, September, and October.

It feeds on the oak.

I have to thank Mr. Robert Hind, of York, for much valuable aid with some of the following species.

NEPTICULA RUFICAPITELLA.

Plate CXXVIII. Figure 20.

Localities for this species are Scarborough, etc., etc.

The situations where it is found are on the trunks of oak trees and palings.

The perfect insect appears in May, June, and August.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July and October.

It feeds on the oak.

NEPTICULA MINUSCULELLA.

Plate CXXIX. Figure 1.

Localities for this species are near "Bristol, and Exeter," Cheshunt, Loudwater, etc.

The situations where it is found are on the trunks of pear trees.

The perfect insect appears in May and July.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in June and August.

It feeds on the pear.

NEPTICULA AUCUPARIELLA.

Plate CXXIX. Figure 2.

Localities for this species are near Scarborough.

NEPTICULA ANOMALELLA.

Plate CXXIX. Figure 3.

Localities for this abundant species are York, Scarborough, Lewisham, Bristol, Darlington, Manchester, Newcastle-on-Tyne, etc., etc.

The situations where it is found are gardens and hedges.

The perfect insect appears in May and August.

The caterpillar is yellowish.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July, September, and October.

It feeds on the rose.

NEPTICULA PERPYGMÆELLA.

Plate CXXIX. Figure 4.

Localities for this species are York, Scarborough, Lewes, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Lewisham, Manchester, Bristol, Darlington.

The situations where it is found are hawthorn hedges.

The perfect insect appears in May and August??

The caterpillar is of a yellowish colour.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July and the three following months.

It feeds on the hawthorn.

NEPTICULA POMELLA.

Plate CXXIX. Figure 5.

Localities for this species are Lewisham, Bristol.

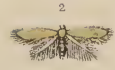
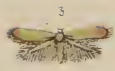
The situations where it is found are gardens.

The perfect insect appears in May and in August.

The caterpillar is orange coloured.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July, and again in October and November.

It feeds on the leaves of the apple tree.



NEPTICULA OXYANTHÆCOLELLA.

Plate CXXIX. Figure 6.

Localities for this very common species are Scarborough, Lewisham, Manchester, Darlington, Bristol, Birkenhead.

The situations where it is found are among hawthorn.

The perfect insect appears in May and August.

The caterpillar is bright green.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July, September, and October.

It feeds on the hawthorn.

NEPTICULA VISCEELLA.

Plate CXXIX. Figure 7.

Localities for this extremely abundant species are Bristol, Darlington, Lewisham, etc., etc.

The perfect insect appears in May?

The caterpillar is bright green.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in September and October.

It feeds on the elm.

NEPTICULA TIMELLA.

Plate CXXIX. Figure 8.

Localities for the species are near Bristol.

The situations where it is found are on the trunks of lime trees.

The perfect insect appears in May and June.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in September and October.

It feeds on the lime.

NEPTICULA CATHARTICELLA.

Plate CXXIX. Figure 9.

Localities for this species are York, Bristol, Lewisham.

The perfect insect appears in May? and August.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July, September, and October.

It feeds on the buckthorn, (*Rhamnus catharticus*.)

NEPTICULA SEPTEMBRELLA.

Plate CXXIX. Figure 10.

Localities for this species are Scarborough, Lewes, Darenth Wood, Market Harborough, West Wickham Wood, Bristol, Darlington, Manchester.

The situations where it is found are in woods.

The perfect insect appears in May, August, September, and October—October 19.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July, September, and October.

It feeds on the small upright St. John's wort, (*Hypericum pulchrum*.)

NEPTICULA CRYPTELLA.

Plate CXXIX. Figure 11.

Localities for this species are Scarborough, Headley Lane, Manchester, Mickleham.

The perfect insect appears in June—June 23.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July, and in September and October.

It feeds on the common bird's-foot trefoil, (*Lotus corniculatus*.)

NEPTICULA WEAVERELLA.

Plate CXXIX. Figure 12.

Localities for this species are Rannoch, Scarborough, Manchester.

The perfect insect appears in June.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in April, May, and June.

It feeds on the leaves of the red whortle-berry, (*Vaccinium vitis-idaea*.)

NEPTICULA INTIMELLA.

Plate CXXIX. Figure 13.

Localities for this species are near Bristol, and Dartford Heath.

The situations where it is found are among willows.

The perfect insect appears in June.

NEPTICULA ULMIVORELLA.

Plate CXXIX. Figure 14.

Localities for this species are at West Wickham, and Clapham Common near London.

The situations where it is found are woods.

The perfect insect appears in June and August—August 30.

It feeds on the elm.

NEPTICULA HEADLEYELLA.

Plate CXXIX. Figure 15.

Localities for this species are Scarborough, and in a hilly field near Headley Lane.

The perfect insect appears in June and the beginning of August—June 8—June 23.

NEPTICULA COSTOSELLA.

Plate CXXIX. Figure 16.

Localities for this species are near Eastham in Cheshire.

The perfect insect appears in May.

NEPTICULA SUBBIMACULELLA.

Plate CXXIX. Figure 17.

Localities for this species are York, Scarborough, Lewes, Market Harborough, Lewisham, Birkenhead, Bristol, Darlington, Manchester, Pembury, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

The situations where it is found are among oaks.

The perfect insect appears in June.

The caterpillar is pale greenish white.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in September and October.

It feeds on the oak.

NEPTICULA ARGYROFEZELLA.

Plate CXXIX. Figure 18.

Localities for this species are Bristol, and near Beckenham.

The situations where it is found are hedges.

The perfect insect appears in May.

The caterpillar is of a yellow colour.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in October.

It feeds on the aspen, (*Populus tremula*.)

NEPTICULA TRIMACULELLA.

Plate CXXIX. Figure 19.

Localities for this species are York, Lewisham, Manchester, Darlington, Bristol.

The situations where it is found are on the stems of poplars.

The perfect insect appears in May and August.

The caterpillar is greenish grey.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July, September, and October.

It feeds on the aspen and the poplar, of various species, (*Populus nigra*,) (*Populus pyramidalis*,) etc.

The chrysalis is dark brown.

NEPTICULA QUINQUELLA.

Plate CXXIX. Figure 20.

Localities for this species are West Wickham, Addington, Beckenham.

The situations where it is found are woods, on the trunks of oaks.

The perfect insect appears in June, the end of the month, and in July.

I am here again indebted to H. T. Stainton, Esq., for the loan of the specimen from which the engraving of this moth is taken.

NEPTICULA SERRICOPEZELLA.

Plate CXXX. Figure 1.

Localities for this species are on Dartford Heath, and near Bristol.

The situations where it is found are hedges and heaths.

The perfect insect appears in June.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in October and November.

It feeds on, or rather in, like the other "miners," the leaves of the aspen, (*Populus tremula*.)

NEPTICULA FLOSLACTELLA.

Plate CXXX. Figure 2.

Localities for this species are York, Scarborough, Lewes, Market Harborough, Tenterden, Lewisham, Pembury, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Manchester, Darlington, Bristol, Birkenhead.

The perfect insect appears in May and August.

The caterpillar is yellowish.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July, September, and October.

It feeds on the nut and the hornbeam.

The chrysalis is of a whitish or pale yellowish colour.

NEPTICULA SORBIELLA.

Plate CXXX. Figure 3.

Localities for this species are near Scarborough.

The perfect insect appears in June.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in the middle of May.

It feeds on the mountain-ash, (*Sorbus aucupariella*.)

NEPTICULA SALICIVORELLA.

Plate CXXX. Figure 4.

Localities for this species are Scarborough, Market Harborough, Lewisham, Manchester, Darlington, Bristol, Birkenhead.

The perfect insect appears in May and August.

The caterpillar is yellowish.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July, September, and October.

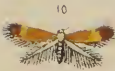
It feeds on the willow, (*Salix alba*.)

NEPTICULA MYRTILLELLA.

Plate CXXX. Figure 5.

Localities for this species are Scarborough, Manchester.

The perfect insect appears in May and August.



The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July, September, and October.

It feeds on the bilberry, (*Vaccinium myrtillus.*)

NEPTICULA MICROTHERIELLA.

Plate CXXX. Figure 6.

Localities for this species, which is the smallest moth known, are York, Scarborough, Lewisham, Manchester, Bristol, Darlington, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

The perfect insect appears in May and August.

The caterpillar is yellowish green.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July and September.

It feeds on the nut and the hornbeam.

The chrysalis is of a pale buff colour.

NEPTICULA SUFFUSELLA.

Plate CXXX. Figure 7.

Localities for this species are Llanferras.

The situations where it is found are flowery banks.

The perfect insect appears in May.

NEPTICULA POTERIELLA.

Plate CXXX. Figure 8.

Localities for this species are at Mickleham.

The perfect insect appears in July.

The caterpillar is yellow.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in June.

It feeds on the salad burnet, (*Poterium sanguisorba*.)

NEPTICULA BETULICOLELLA.

Plate CXXX. Figure 9.

Localities for this species are Headley Lane, West Wickham Wood, Mickleham, Manchester.

The situations where it is found are woods, etc.

The perfect insect appears in May and August.

The caterpillar is yellow, with a green line along the back.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July, September, and October.

It feeds on the birch.

H. T. Stainton, Esq., has obligingly lent me the specimen to figure from, represented on the plate.

NEPTICULA IGNOBILELLA.

Plate CXXX. Figure 10.

Localities for this species are Scarborough, Bristol, Manchester, Lewisham.

The situations where it is found are among hawthorn.

The perfect insect appears in May and August.

The caterpillar is yellowish.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July and September.

It feeds on the hawthorn.

NEPTICULA ARGENTIPEDELLA.

Plate CXXX. Figure 11.

Localities for this species are York, Scarborough, Lewes, Manchester, Bristol, Dartford Heath.

The situations where it is found are among birch trees on heaths.

The perfect insect appears in May and June.

The caterpillar is greenish white.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in September and October.

It feeds on the birch.

NEPTICULA ACETOSELLA.

Plate CXXX. Figure 12.

Localities for this species are the Isle of Wight and near Dublin.

The perfect insect appears in May and August.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July and September.

It feeds on the sorrel, (*Rumex acetosella*.)

NEPTICULA PLAGICOLELLA.

Plate CXXX. Figure 13.

Localities for this species are Scarborough, Lewisham, Manchester, Darlington.

The perfect insect appears in May and August.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July and September.

It feeds on the sloe.

The chrysalis is rather flat.

NEPTICULA PRUNETELLA.

Plate CXXX. Figure 14.

Localities for this species are Manchester, and Loudwater in Buckinghamshire.

The perfect insect appears in May and August.

The caterpillar is green.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July and September.

It feeds on the sloe.

NEPTICULA CENTIFOLIELLA.

Plate CXXX. Figure 15.

Localities for this species are Cheshunt, and the Isle of Wight, etc.

The situations where it is found are on palings and the trunks of elms.

The perfect insect appears in April, May, and August.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July and October.

H. T. Stainton, Esq., has very kindly lent me the specimen from which the figure on the plate is taken.

NEPTICULA CASTANELLA.

Plate CXXX. Figure 16.

Localities for this species are near Manchester?

I am indebted to C. S. Gregson, Esq., for a beautiful drawing of this species, and to R. S. Edelston, Esq., for allowing it to be taken from his specimen.

NEPTICULA TITYRELLA.

Plate CXXX. Figure 17.

Localities for this species are Scarborough, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Manchester, Darlington, Bristol, Box Hill.

The perfect insect appears in May and August.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July, September, and October.

It feeds on the beech.

NEPTICULA MALELLA.

Plate CXXX. Figure 18.

Localities for this species are Scarborough, Lewisham, Manchester, Darlington, Bristol.

The perfect insect appears in May and August.

The caterpillar is yellow.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July and September.

It feeds on the crab-apple.

The chrysalis is bright yellow.

NEPTICULA ANGULIFASCIELLA.

Plate CXXX. Figure 19.

Localities for this species are Scarborough, Lewisham, Manchester, Darlington, Bristol.

The situations where it is found are hedges.

The perfect insect appears in June and July—July 13 to July 28.

The caterpillar is greenish white.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in September and October, (and through the winter?)

It feeds on the bramble and the rose.

NEPTICULA MUNDELLA.

Plate CXXX. Figure 20.

Localities for this species are near Hoylake.

The situations where it is found are on old walls.

The perfect insect appears in May.

It feeds on the Irish rose, (*Rosa Hibernica.*)

NEPTICULA ATRICOLELLA.

Plate CXXXI. Figure 1.

Localities for this species are Manchester, Lewisham.

The perfect insect appears in May and August.

The caterpillar is greenish white, the second segment blackish; the head blackish.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July, September, and October.

It feeds on the crab-apple and the hawthorn.

NEPTICULA ARCUOSELLA.

Plate CXXXI. Figure 2.

Localities for this species are Scarborough, West Wickham, Manchester.

The perfect insect appears in May and August.

The caterpillar is greenish white.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July and September.

It feeds on the strawberry-leaved cinquefoil, (*Potentilla fragariastrum*.)

NEPTICULA GRATIOSELLA.

Plate CXXXI. Figure 3.

Localities for this species are Scarborough, Bristol, Manchester, Lewisham.

The situations where it is found are among hawthorn trees and hedges, and on palings.

The perfect insect appears in May.

The caterpillar is of a yellowish colour.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in September.

It feeds on the hawthorn.

This moth flies in the sunshine.



NEPTICULA MARGINICOLELLA.

Plate CXXXI. Figure 4.

Localities for this species are in the Isle of Wight, Beckenham, Darlington, Bristol, Manchester, Lewisham.

The situations where it is found are on the trunks of elm trees and palings.

The perfect insect appears in May and August.

The caterpillar is yellowish.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July, September, and October.

It feeds on the elm.

NEPTICULA ALNETELLA.

Plate CXXXI. Figure 5.

Localities for this species are York, Scarborough, Reigate Heath, Beckenham, Darlington, Manchester, Bristol.

The perfect insect appears in May and June.

The caterpillar is of a pale yellow colour.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in September and October—October 15, 18, 22.

It feeds on the alder.

NEPTICULA GLUTINOSELLA.

Plate CXXXI. Figure 6.

Localities for this species are York, Scarborough, Darlington.

The perfect insect appears in May, July, August, and September.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July and September.

It feeds on the alder.

NEPTICULA CONTINUELLA.

Plate CXXXI. Figure 7.

Localities for this species are Manchester, Lewisham.

The perfect insect appears in June—June 26.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in September.

It feeds on the birch.

NEPTICULA AURELLA.

Plate CXXXI. Figure 8.

Localities for this species are York, Scarborough, Lewes, Market Harborough, Lewisham, Tenterden, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Manchester, Darlington, Bristol, Birkenhead.

The perfect insect appears in May and August, and nearly throughout the year.

The caterpillar is yellow.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar, a "perennial," is from January to December.

It feeds on the bramble.

The chrysalis is curiously flattened with scalloped edges.

NEPTICULA LUTEELLA.

Plate CXXXI. Figure 9.

Localities for this species are Scarborough, Dartford Heath, on the fence, Manchester, Darlington, Bristol.

The situations where it is found are heaths, etc.

The perfect insect appears in May and August.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July and September.

It feeds on the birch.

NEPTICULA REGIELLA.

Plate CXXXI. Figure 10.

Localities for this species are Dartford Heath, on the fence, and Manchester.

The perfect insect appears in June.

The caterpillar is yellow.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in September.

It feeds on the hawthorn.

TRIFURCULA ATRIFRONTILLA.

Plate CXXXI. Figure 11.

Localities for this species are near Lewisham.

The situations where it is found are hedges.

The perfect insect appears in August.

I am extremely obliged to George Bedell, Esq., for a drawing of this very rare moth, viz.:—of the “head and front,” the “distinguishing feature” of it as a species.

TRIFURCULA SQUAMATELLA.

Plate CXXXI. Figure 12.

Localities for this species are Bristol and Charlton.

The situations where it is found are among broom.

The perfect insect appears in August.

TRIFURCULA IMMUNDELLA.

Plate CXXXI. Figure 13.

Localities for this species are Scarborough, Charlton, Dartford Heath, Darlington, Bristol, and Airthrey?

The situations where it is found are heaths, etc., among broom.

The perfect insect appears in July and the beginning of August.

TRIFURCULA PULVEROSELLA.

Plate CXXXI. Figure 14.

Localities for this species are Scarborough, Lewisham, Bristol.

The situations where it is found are among wild apple trees.

The perfect insect appears in May and June.

The caterpillar is of a yellowish colour.

It feeds on the leaves of the wild apple tree.

BOHEMANNIA QUADRIMACULELLA.

Plate CXXXI. Figure 15.

Localities for this species are near Scarborough and Lyndhurst in the New Forest.

The perfect insect appears in July—July 29.

PTEROPHORIDÆ.

AGDISTES BENNETII.

Plate CXXXI. Figure 16.

Localities for this species are in the Isle of Sheppy, on the Hill of Howth, and the coast of Essex.

The perfect insect appears in July and August.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in April and May.

It feeds on the thrift, (*Statice lemonium*.)

PTEROPHORUS RHODODACTYLUS.

Plate CXXXI. Figure 17.

Localities for this species are Kingsbury, Lewisham, Tottenham, Colchester, etc.

The perfect insect appears in July and August.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May and June.

It feeds on the flowers of the rose.

1 from G. Sharpin. Bedford. 1902.

PTEROPHORUS BERTRAMI.

Plate CXXXI. Figure 18.

Localities for this species are York, Llanferras, Brighton, Market Harborough, Middleton, Manchester.

The perfect insect appears in July.

It feeds on the yarrow, (*Achillea millefolium*), and the sneeze wort, (*Achillea ptarmica*)?

PTEROPHORUS DICHRODACTYLUS.

Plate CXXXI. Figure 19.

Localities for this species are Scarborough, Warrington, Chudleigh.

The perfect insect appears in July and August—July 5.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is at the end of June and in July.

It feeds on the tansy, (*Tanacetum vulgare.*)

I am obliged to H. T. Stainton, Esq., for the loan of a specimen of the present species for the use of this work.

The drawing from which the engraving has been made, has been obligingly forwarded to me for the use of this work by C. S. Gregson, Esq., as have also drawings or specimens of the whole of the genus. I am placed under very deep obligations to him for unvarying kindness and assistance in every possible way.

2 from G. Sharpen Bedford 1862.

PTEROPHORUS ISODACTYLUS.

Plate CXXXI. Figure 20.

Localities for this species are Orkney, Killarney, and Teignmouth.

The perfect insect appears in July and August.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in June and July.

It feeds in the stems of the ragwort, (*Senecio nemorensis*,) etc.

PTEROPHORUS GONODACTYLUS.

Plate CXXXI. Figure 21.

Localities for this very common species are York, Scarborough, Market Harborough, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Manchester, Darlington, Cambridge, Bristol, Birkenhead.

The perfect insect appears in May and June.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in March and April.

It feeds on the coltsfoot, (*Tussilago farfara*.)

PTEROPHORUS ZETTERSTEDTIL.

Plate CXXXI. Figure 22.

Localities for this species are at Lynmouth.

The perfect insect appears in July.

It feeds on the ragwort, (*Senecio nemorensis*.)

PTEROPHORUS ACANTHODACTYLUS.

Plate CXXXI. Figure 23.

Localities for this species are York, Rhyll, Rannoch, Brighton, Plymouth, Haslemere, Herne Bay, Alkham, Bristol, Pembury, Cambridge, Kingsbury.

The perfect insect appears in May, July, August, and to September.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in June, July, and August.

It feeds on the rest-harrow, (*Ononis arvensis*), the *Ononis spinosa*, the *Stachys speciosa*, and the wild geranium, (*Geranium pratense*.)

1 from ... /
2 from C. Sharp 1822

PTEROPHORUS COSMODACTYLUS.

Plate CXXXII. Figure 1.

Localities for this species are Brighton, Market Harborough, Haslemere, Jackson's Wood near Claughton in Cheshire, Gloddaeth Wood near Llandudno, Farnham, Pembury, Bristol, Birkenhead.

The situations where it is found are woods and heathy places.

The perfect insect appears in July, August, September, and October.

It feeds on the columbine, (*Aquilegia vulgaris*), the wild geranium, (*Geranium pratense*), and the flowers of the dead nettle, (*Urtica dioica*.)

PTEROPHORUS PARVIDACTYLUS.

Plate CXXXII. Figure 2.

Localities for this species are Scarborough, Lewes, Llanferras, Mickleham, Charlton, Pembury, Bristol, Alkham, etc., etc.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in April and May.

It feeds on the hawk-weed, (*Hieracium pilosella*.)

2 from C. Sharp. 1902.

PTEROPHORUS LÆTUS.

Plate CXXXII. Figure 3.

Localities for this species are Thetford, Birkenhead, Bristol, Darlington, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

The perfect insect appears in July and August.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in June.

It feeds on the hawk-weed, (*Hieracium umbellatum*.)

The specimen from which the figure on the plate is taken was most kindly lent to C. S. Gregson, Esq., by the Hon. Thomas De Grey, M.P., of Merton Hall, Thetford, for the use of this work, two specimens having been taken by himself, in 1868, and another since by his sister, the Hon. Miss De Grey. I can assure them both that their kindness is thoroughly appreciated.



PTEROPHORUS PILOSELLÆ.

Plate CXXXII. Figure 4.

Localities for this species are West Wickham Wood, Cambridge, Mickleham, Worthing.

The situations where it is found are woods, etc.

The perfect insect appears in July and August—
July 27.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in
May and June.

It feeds on the hawk-weed, (*Hieracium pilosella*.)

PTEROPHORUS PHÆODACTYLUS.

Plate CXXXII. Figure 5.

Localities for this species are Brighton, Cambridge, Rhyll, Alkham, Mickleham.

The perfect insect appears in July and August.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in
April, May, and June.

It feeds on the rest harrow, (*Ononis arvensis*.)

PTEROPHORUS BIPUNCTIDACTYLUS.

Plate CXXXII. Figure 6.

Localities for this species are York, Scarborough, Market Harborough, Colchester, Alkham, Birkenhead, Bristol, Cambridge, Darlington, Kingsbury, Pembury, Lewes, Manchester, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

The perfect insect appears in July and in August.

PTEROPHORUS PLAGIODACTYLUS.

Plate CXXXII. Figure 7.

Localities for this species are York, Lewes, Burnet Wood, Llanferras, Witherslack, Manchester.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

The caterpillar is green with a claret coloured line along the back, narrowed towards the head and the tail.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in April and May.

It feeds on the knapweed, (*Knautia arvensis*.)

PTEROPHORUS ZOPHODACTYLUS.

Plate CXXXII. Figure 8.

Localities for this species are Haslemere, and on the Lancashire side of the Mersey, from Crosby to beyond Southport.

The situations where it is found are sand-hills on the coast.

The perfect insect appears in September and October.

The caterpillar is of a light whitish colour, with a faint pink streak along the back; the head green.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July, August, and September—September 1.

It feeds on the flowers and seeds of the centaury, (*Erythraea centaurea*), and the seeds of the yellow wort, (*Chlora perfoliata*.)

The chrysalis is of a pinkish colour on the body part, the wing coverings green.

PTEROPHORUS HODGKINSONELLUS.

Plate CXXXII. Figure 9.

Localities for this species are near the "Stanley Arms," Witherslack.

The perfect insect appears in May and June.

PTEROPHORUS ARIDUS.

Plate CXXXII. Figure 10.

Localities for this species are near Exeter and in the Isle of Man.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

PTEROPHORUS SCABIODACTYLUS.

Plate CXXXII. Figure 11.

Localities for this species are Llanferras, and Scoot Scar, Witherslack.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

The caterpillar is light whitish green, with a faint line along the back. When young it is pinkish.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in April and May.

It feeds in the stem of the small scabious, (*Scabiosa columbaria*.)

PTEROPHORUS BRITANIODACTYLUS.

Plate CXXXII. Figure 12.

Localities for this species are Llanferras, Delamere Forest, Humphrey Head in the Isle of Man.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

The caterpillar is of a whitish green colour.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in April, May, and June.

It feeds on the upper leaves of the wood sage, (*Teucrium scorodonia*.)

PTEROPHORUS FUSCODACTYLUS.

Plate CXXXII. Figure 13.

Localities for this species are York, Scarborough, Brighton, Wallasey, Alkham, Howth, Isle of Man, Birkenhead, Bristol, Cambridge, Darlington, Kingsbury, Lewes, Manchester, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

The situations where it is found are sand-hills on the sea coast.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

The caterpillar is whitish green.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May and June.

It feeds on the flowers of the germander speedwell, (*Veronica chamædris*.)

PTEROPHORUS LITHODACTYLUS.

Plate CXXXII. Figure 14.

Localities for this species are York, Scarborough, Lulworth Cove, Lewes, Witherslack, Humphrey Head in the Isle of Man, Bristol, Darlington, Manchester.

The perfect insect appears in June, July, and August.

The caterpillar is yellowish green, with a broad pinkish line along the back.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May, June, and July.

2 from G. Sharp. 182.

It feeds on the lower leaves of the ploughman's spikenard, (*Coryza squarrosa*), and the fleabane, (*Inula dysenterica*.)

The chrysalis is green on the head and wing cases; the body paler, tinged with pink.

PTEROPHORUS PTERODACTYLUS.

Plate CXXXII. Figure 15.

Localities for this species are York, Scarborough, Lewes, Alkham, Birkenhead, Bristol, Cambridge, Darlington, Kingsbury, Market Harborough, Bidston Wood, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Pembury, Gloddaeth Wood near Llandudno, Tenterden, etc.

The situations where it is found are lanes and waste places.

The perfect insect appears in September, and it hibernates till April.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May, August, and September.

It feeds on the bind-weed, (*Convolvulus sepium*.)

2 from L. Sharpin. 1902.

PTEROPHORUS LIENIGIANUS.

Plate CXXXII. Figure 16.

Localities for this species are Ventnor, Glanville's Wootton, Deal.

The perfect insect appears in May, July, and August
—May 28.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in
June and July.

It feeds on the lower leaves of the wormwood,
(*Artemisia vulgaris*,) and the sea wormwood, (*Artemisia
maritima*.)

PTEROPHORUS TEPHRADACTYLUS.

Plate CXXXII. Figure 17.

Localities for this species are Clovelly, Llanferras,
Bangor, Grange in Cartmell, Witherslack, Humphrey
Head in the Isle of Man.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

The caterpillar is greenish yellow when young;
afterwards whitish green.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is from
September to April and May.

It feeds on the golden rod, (*Solidago virgaurea*.)

PTEROPHORUS OSTEODACTYLUS.

Plate CXXXII. Figure 18.

Localities for this species are Scarborough, Bangor,
Wokingham, Llanferras, Hawkshead, Bristol, etc.

The perfect insect appears in June, July, and August.

The caterpillar is light drab, striped, sometimes dark,
with a darker line along the back, the second segment
with two darker marks.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in September and October, and through the winter.

It feeds on the flowers of the golden-rod, (*Solidago virgaurea.*)

PTEROPHORUS MICRODACTYLUS.

Plate CXXXII. Figure 19.

Localities for this species are Scarborough, Brighton, Isle of Man, Howth, Alkham, Cambridge, Witherslack, Bristol, Conway, Warbreck Moor, Pembury, Kirkby in Lancashire.

The perfect insect appears in May and June.

The caterpillar is straw-coloured, the first segment with a dark patch; the head also the same.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in September and October, and it hibernates while May.

It feeds on the flowers, seeds, and stems of the hemp agrimony, (*Eupatorium cannabinum.*)

PTEROPHORUS PALUDUM.

Plate CXXXII. Figure 20.

Localities for this species are in the Fens in Cambridgeshire.

The situations where it is found are the Fens.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

I am indebted to H. T. Stainton, Esq., for a specimen of this insect to figure from.

PTEROPHORUS BRACHYDACTYLUS.

Plate CXXXII. Figure 21.

Localities for this species are in Baron Wood in Cumberland, also in Norfolk "once upon a time."

The situations where it is found are fir woods.

The perfect insect appears in July and August?

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May.

It feeds on the wall lettuce, (*Prenanthes purpurea*.)

"Thanks many" to the Rev. Henry Burney, of Wavendon Rectory, who most kindly lent the specimen from which the figure on the plate is engraved, to C. S. Gregson, Esq., for the use of the present work.

PTEROPHORUS GALACTODACTYLUS.

Plate CXXXII. Figure 22.

Localities for this species are in a lane leading to Darenth Wood, and also near Bristol, Cambridge, Kingsbury, Tenterden, Pembury.

The situations where it is found are lanes, etc.

The perfect insect appears in July.

The caterpillar is of a light whitish colour.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May, June, and July.

It feeds on the burdock, (*Arctium lappa*), under the leaves.

PTEROPHORUS SPILODACTYLUS.

Plate CXXXII. Figure 23.

Localities for this species are Brighton and the Isle of Wight.

The perfect insect appears in July.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May and June.

It feeds on the horehound, (*Marrubium vulgare.*)

PTEROPHORUS BALIODACTYLUS.

Plate CXXXII. Figure 24.

Localities for this species are Lewes, Folkestone, Bristol, Mickleham, etc.

The situations where it is found are chalk pits and gravel pits.

The perfect insect appears in July.

PTEROPHORUS TETRADACTYLUS.

Plate CXXXII. Figure 25.

Localities for this species are York, Scarborough, Lewes, Llanferras, Howth, Isle of Man, Scoot Scar, Witherslack, Alkham, Bristol, Cambridge, Darlington, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

The situations where it is found are places "where-on the wild thyme grows."

The perfect insect appears early in July and August. The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in June and July.

It feeds on the wild thyme, (*Thymus serpyllum*.)

PTEROPHORUS PENTADACTYLUS.

Plate CXXXII. Figure 26.

Localities for this species are Scarborough, Brighton, York, Anstey, Leicester, Birkenhead, Wallasey, Lewes, Barmouth, North Meol, Ulverstone, Lancaster, Alkham, Bristol, Cambridge, Darlington, Kingsbury, Manchester, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Pembury, Tenterden.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

The caterpillar is greenish tinged with white, with a green line along the back, and a black distinct spot on each segment.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May and June.

It feeds on the bind-weed, (*Convolvulus arvensis*.)

The chrysalis sometimes shows the spots just spoken of.

ALUCITA POLYDACTYLA.

Plate CXXXII. Figure 27.

Localities for this common species are Scarborough, York, Bromsgrove, Pocklington, Nafferton, Falmouth, Brighton, Alkham, Birkenhead, Bristol, Cambridge, Leicester, Darlington, Kingsbury, Lewes, Manchester, Pembury, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Tenterden, etc., etc., etc.

The situations where it is found are gardens, woods, out-houses, etc.

The perfect insect appears in the spring and summer and autumn months, from August to October, and on to May through the winter.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May and June.

It feeds on the buds of the honeysuckle.

Finis Coronat Opus.

Laus DEO.

Bank, Hill, Pipe. Sept. 3 1877
L. G. Russell made. Apr. 21 1877.

INDEX TO GENERA AND SPECIES.

	Vol.	Page.		Vol.	Page.
ABRAXAS grossulariaria	i	193	ACRONYCTA myricæ	ii	78
ulmaria	i	194	psi	ii	71
ABROSTOLA triplasia	iii	47	rumicis	ii	76
urticæ	iii	47	strigosa	ii	74
ACENTROPUS nivealis	iii	83	tridens	ii	71
ACHERONTIA atropus	i	4	ACOSMETIA caliginosa	ii	119
ACIDALIA aversaria	i	167	ADELA cuprella	iv	37
bisetaria	i	156	degeerella	iv	36
circillaria	i	160	fibulella	iv	35
contiguaria	i	157	rufimitrella	iv	35
degeneraria	i	169	sulzella	iv	36
emarginaria	i	169	viridella	iv	36
emutaria	i	167	AGDISTES Bennetii	iv	287
fumaria	i	165	AGLOSSA cuprealis	iii	75
holoseriaria	i	159	pinguinialis	iii	74
immutaria	i	163	AGRIOPSIS aprilina	iii	10
initaria	i	166	AGROPHILA sulphuralis	iii	41
incanaria	i	159	AGROTERA nemoralis	iii	79
inocuaria	i	168	AGROSTIS aquilina	ii	130
ochraria	i	154	agathina	ii	131
ornaria	i	161	ashworthii	ii	134
ossearia	i	158	cinerea	ii	128
promutaria	i	161	corticea	ii	127
remutaria	i	164	cursoria	ii	128
rubricaria	i	154	exclamationis	ii	127
rusticaria	i	158	fennica	ii	125
scutularia	i	155	lucerna	ii	134
straminaria	i	162	lunigera	ii	126
strigillaria	i	165	nigricans	ii	129
subsericearia	i	163	obelisca	ii	131
trigeminaria	i	157	porphyrea	ii	132
ACONTIA albicollis	iii	42	præcox	ii	132
luctuosa	iii	42	puta	ii	124
ACROLEPIA autumnitella	iv	134	pyrophylla	ii	133
betulella	iv	134	ravida	ii	133
granitella	iv	133	ripæ	ii	128
marcidella	iv	135	saucia	ii	125
perlepidella	iv	133	segetum	ii	126
ACRONYCTA aceris	ii	73	suffusa	ii	124
alni	ii	74	tritici	ii	130
auricoma	ii	77	valligera	ii	123
leporina	ii	72	ALEUCIS pictaria	i	171
ligustri	ii	75	ALUCITA polydactyla	iv	303
megacephala	ii	73	AMPHIPYRA pyramidea	iii	54
menyanthidis	ii	77	tragopogonis	iii	54

	Vol. Page.		Vol. Page.
AMPHIDASIS betularia	i 117	APLECTA occulta	iii 13
prodromaria	i 116	tincta	iii 14
AMPHYSA gerningana	iii 134	APLOTA palpella	iv 116
Walkerana :	iii 134	APOROPHYLLA australis	ii 100
ANAITIS plagiararia	ii 40	ARCTIA fuliginosa	i 65
ANARTA cordigera	iii 39	lubricipeda	i 66
melanopa	iii 39	mendica	i 65
myrtilli	iii 40	menthrasti	i 65
ANARSIA genistella	iv 114	urticæ	i 68
spartiella	iv 113	ARGYRESTHIA abdominella	iv 145
ANCHOCELS litura	ii 164	albistriella	iv 143
ludosa	ii 163	andereggiella	iv 146
pistacina	ii 162	arcenthinella	iv 149
rufina	ii 162	aurulentella	iv 150
ANERASTIA farrella	iii 112	brockeella	iv 148
lotella	iii 111	conjugella	iv 143
ANESYCHIA decemguttella	iv 42	curvella	iv 147
funerella	iv 42	decimella	iv 150
ANGERONA pruneraria	i 98	dilectella	iv 146
ANISOPTERYX æscularia	i 203	ephippella	iv 141
ANTHROCERA filipendulæ	i 42	glaucinella	iv 145
loniceræ	i 41	gødartella	iv 148
minos	i 39	mendicella	iv 144
trifolii	i 40	nitidella	iv 141
ANTICLEA badiaria	ii 16	præocella	iv 149
berberaria	ii 17	pygmæella	iv 147
derivaria	ii 17	retinella	iv 145
rubidaria	ii 15	semifuscella	iv 144
sinuaria	ii 15	semitestacella	iv 142
ANTISPILA Pfeifferella	iv 208	sorbiella	iv 147
Treitschkiella	iv 209	spiniella	iv 142
ANTITHESIA betuletana	iii 146	ARGYROLEPIA æneana	iii 220
capræana	iii 146	badiana	iii 219
carbonana	iii 149	Baumanniana	iii 218
cynosbana	iii 147	cnicana	iii 219
gentianana	iii 148	dubrisana	iii 218
marginana	iii 149	maritimana	iii 220
ochroleucana	iii 147	mussehleana	iii 220
ochromelana	iii 148	Schriebersiana	iii 219
picana	iii 145	subbaumaniana	iii 218
prælongana	iii 146	ARGYROTOZA Conwayana	iii 144
pruniana	iii 147	ASPLATES citraria	i 191
sauciana	iii 148	gilvaria	i 192
sellana	iii 149	strigillaria	i 190
ANYBIA langiella	iv 206	ASPIS Udmanniana	iii 154
APAMEA basilinea	ii 111	ASTHENA blomeraria	i 152
connexa	ii 111	caudidata	i 150
fibrosa	ii 113	luteata	i 149
gemina	ii 112	sylvata	i 151
ocnlea	ii 114	ASCHYNA æratella	iv 207
ophiogramma	ii 113	modestella	iv 206
unanimis	ii 112	profugella	iv 206
APHELIA pratana	iii 223	terminella	iv 207
APHOMEA anella	iii 124	AVENTIA flexula	iii 72
sociella	iii 123	AXYLIA putris	ii 95
APLECTA advena	iii 15	BACTRA furfurana	iii 168
herbida	iii 12	lanceolana	iii 167
nebulosa	iii 14	BANKIA argentula	iii 44

	Vol.	Page.		Vol.	Page.
BATODES angustiorana	iii	176	CALIMORPHIA hera	i	59
BATRACHEDRA pinicolella	iv	195	CALLIGENIA miniata	i	47
præangustella	iv	194	CALOCAMPA exoleta	iii	27
BEDELLIA somnulentella	iv	192	vetusta	iii	26
BISTON hirtaria	i	115	CAMPTOGRAMMA bilinearia	ii	20
BOARMIA abietaria	i	124	fluviana	ii	21
cinctaria	i	125	CAPUA ochraceana	iii	167
consortaria	i	126	CARADRINA alsines	ii	120
repandaria	i	122	blanda	ii	121
rhomboidaria	i	123	cubicularis	ii	122
roboraria	i	125	morpheus	ii	120
BOHEMANNIA quadrimaculella	iv	237	CARTOCAPSA grossana	iii	193
BOLETOBIA fuliginaria	i	134	pomonana	iii	193
BOMBYX callunæ	i	86	splendana	iii	192
castrensis	i	83	CARSIA imbutaria	ii	139
neustria	i	82	CATACLYSTA lemnalis	iii	81
quercus	i	85	CATEPHJA alchemista	iii	58
rubi	i	84	CATOCALA fraxini	iii	59
trifolii	i	87	nupta	iii	60
BOTYS asinalis	iii	87	promissa	iii	61
flavalis	iii	85	sponsa	iii	61
fuscalis	iii	87	CATOPTRIA albersana	iii	203
hyalinalis	iii	85	cæcimaculana	iii	206
lancealis	iii	86	citrana	iii	207
lupulinalis	iii	84	conterminana	iii	207
pandalis	iii	84	expallidana	iii	207
terrealis	iii	87	Howenwarthiana	iii	206
urticalis	iii	88	hypericana	iii	204
verticalis	iii	86	juliana	iii	204
BREPHOS notha	iii	46	microgrammana	iii	204
parthenias	iii	45	modestana	iii	206
BRYOPHILA algæ	ii	69	parvulana	iii	205
glandifera	ii	68	pupillana	iii	207
perla	ii	69	scopoliana	iii	205
BUCCULATRIX artemisiella	iv	262	ulicetana	iii	203
aurimaculella	iv	258	Wimmerana	iii	205
Boyerella	iv	261	CEDESTIS farinatella	iv	151
cidariella	iv	259	gysselinella	iv	151
cratægifoliella	iv	260	CELENA Haworthii	ii	117
cristatella	iv	263	CEMIOSTOMA lathyri-foliella	iv	255
demaryella	iv	260	laburnella	iv	254
frangulella	iv	262	lotella	iv	256
hippocastanella	iv	263	orobiella	iv	257
maritimella	iv	261	scitella	iv	255
ulmella	iv	259	spartifoliella	iv	254
BUTALIS chenopodiella	iv	131	Waillesella	iv	256
cicadella	iv	130	CERIGO cytherea	ii	104
fusco-æncella	iv	129	CERURA bicuspis	ii	47
fusco-cuprella	iv	130	bifida	ii	48
grandipenella	iv	128	furcula	ii	47
incongruella	iv	132	vinula	ii	49
senescentella	iv	129	CHALYBE pyraustella	iv	43
torquatella	iv	132	CHARÆAS graminis	ii	103
variella	iv	131	CHAULIODUS chærophyllælla	iv	197
CABERA exanthemaria	i	173	illigrella	iv	196
pusaria	i	171	insecurella	iv	196
rotundaria	i	172	CHÆROCAMPA celerio	i	11
CALIMORPHIA dominula	i	58	elpenor	i	13

	Vol. Page.		Vol. Page.
CHEROCAMPA nerii	i 14	Coccyx pygmæana	iii 186
porcellus	i 12	splendidulana	iii 185
CHEIMATOBIA borearia	i 205	strobilana	iii 185
brumaria	i 204	tædana	iii 186
CHELARIA conscriptella	iv 113	ustomaculana	iii 188
CHELONIA caga	i 63	vacciniana	iii 188
plantaginis	i 61	Coccyzus dilucidana	iii 221
vilæa	i 64	dipoltana	iii 221
CHESIAS obliquaria	ii 41	francillana	iii 221
spartiaria	ii 41	gigantana	iii 222
CHILO cicatricellus	iii 109	inopiana	iii 223
phragmitellus	iii 110	Smeathmanniana	iii 222
CHOREUTES scintillulana	iii 208	stramineana	iii 222
CIROSIIS audouinana	iii 217	COLEOPHORA albicans	iv 179
rutilana	iii 217	albicostella	iv 172
tesserana	iii 217	albitarcella	iv 185
CHRYSOCORIS festaliella	iv 208	alcyonipennella	iv 167
CHRYSOCLISTA bimaculella	iv 204	anatipennella	iv 173
flavicapitella	iv 205	ardeæpennella	iv 174
linneella	iv 203	argentulella	iv 182
schrankella	iv 204	artemisiella	iv 192
CIDARIA corylaria	ii 28	badipennella	iv 191
dotaria	ii 35	bicolorella	iv 187
fulvaria	ii 34	binotapennella	iv 170
immanaria	ii 30	cacuminatella	iv 182
miaria	ii 27	cæspititiella	iv 181
picaria	ii 28	chalcogrammella	iv 191
popularia	ii 33	conspicueilla	iv 171
prunaria	ii 32	currucipennella	iv 175
psittacaria	ii 27	deauratella	iv 167
pyraliaria	ii 34	discordella	iv 176
russaria	ii 29	fabriciella	iv 166
sagittaria	ii 29	frischella	iv 168
silacearia	ii 31	fuscedinella	iv 186
suffumaria	ii 30	fuscocuprella	iv 169
testaria	ii 32	genistæcolella	iv 176
CILIX spinula	ii 46	gryphipennella	iv 187
CHRRÆDIA xerampclina	ii 172	hemerobiella	iv 184
CLEDEOBIA angustalis	iii 75	ibipennella	iv 174
CLEORA glabraria	i 120	inflatella	iv 178
lichenaria	i 121	junciolella	iv 184
viduaria	i 119	laricella	iv 185
CLEODORA cytisella	iv 112	limosipennella	iv 191
striatella	iv 113	lineolella	iv 180
CLEPSIS rusticana	iii 167	lixella	iv 170
CLOANTHA solidaginis	iii 26	lutipennella	iv 190
perspicillaris	iii 25	melilotella	iv 168
CLOSTERA anachoreta	ii 53	murinipennella	iv 180
curtula	ii 52	nigricella	iv 186
reclusa	ii 53	niveicostella	iv 175
CNEPHASIA cinctana	iii 162	ochreella	iv 170
lepidana	iii 163	olivaciella	iv 189
musculana	iii 163	onosmella	iv 177
Coccyx argyran	iii 186	orbitella	iv 187
cosmophorana	iii 185	palliatella	iv 173
distinctana	iii 187	paripennella	iv 168
hyrciniana	iii 187	pyrrhulipennella	iv 172
nanana	iii 188	salinella	iv 182

	Vol. Page.		Vol. Page.
COLEOPHORA saturatella	iv 177	CRAMBUS uliginosellus	iii 104
siccifoliella	iv 188	Warringtonellus	iii 105
solitariella	iv 177	CROCALLIS elinguararia	i 106
squamosella	iv 181	CRYMOMES exulis	ii 107
tengstromella	iv 181	CRYPTOBLABES bistrigella	iii 116
therinella	iv 178	CUCULLIA absinthii	iii 33
troglodytella	iv 179	asteris	iii 32
vibicella	iv 171	chamomillæ	iii 34
viminetella	iv 189	gnaphalii	iii 33
virgaureella	iv 183	lychnitis	iii 32
vitisella	iv 188	scrophulariæ	iii 31
vulnerariella	iv 173	umbratica	iii 35
Wilkinsonella	iv 189	verbasci	iii 30
Wockeella	iv 169	CYMATOPHORA diluta	ii 65
COLLIX sparsaria	ii 1	duplaris	ii 64
COREMIA ferrugaria	ii 19	flavicornis	ii 67
munitaria	ii 18	fluctuosa	ii 65
propugnaria	ii 18	ocularis	ii 66
quadrifasciaria	ii 20	or	ii 66
reticularia	ii 31	ridens	ii 68
unidentaria	ii 19	DASYCAMPÀ rubiginæa	ii 167
CORISCIMUM brogniardella	iv 160	DASYCERA oliviella	iv 121
citrinella	iv 161	sulphurella	iv 120
cuculpenella	iv 160	DASYDIA obfuscaria	i 132
CORYCIA taminaria	i 175	DASYPOLIA templi	iii 5
temeraria	i 174	DEILEPHILA euphorbiæ	i 8
COSMIA affinis	ii 177	galli	i 9
diffinis	ii 177	livornica	i 10
pyralina	ii 176	DEIOPEIA pulchella	i 56
trapetina	ii 175	DEMÀS coryli	i 78
COSMOPTERYX drurella	iv 193	DEPRESSARIA albipunctella	iv 61
lienigiella	iv 194	alstræmeriella	iv 55
orichalcicella	iv 194	angelicella	iv 57
COSSUS ligniperda	i 30	applanella	iv 59
CRAMBUS adipellus	iii 103	arenella	iv 54
cassentiliellus	iii 108	assimilella	iv 53
chrysonuchellus	iii 108	atomella	iv 53
contaminellus	iii 107	badiella	iv 64
culmellus	iii 107	bipunctosella	iv 61
dumetellus	iii 103	capreolella	iv 56
ericellus	iii 103	carduella	iv 58
falsellus	iii 102	chærophyllivorella	iv 63
furcatellus	iii 103	ciliella	iv 59
geniculellus	iii 107	ciniffonella	iv 55
hamellus	iii 103	conterminella	iv 57
hortuellus	iii 108	costosella	iv 51
inquinatellus	iii 106	depressella	iv 60
latistriellus	iii 105	Douglasella	iv 62
margaritellus	iii 104	emeritella	iv 62
paludellus	iii 109	granulosella	iv 59
pascuellus	iii 104	heraciella	iv 65
pedriolellus	iii 106	hypericella	iv 57
perlellus	iii 105	libanotidella	iv 65
pinetellus	iii 105	liturella	iv 51
pratellus	iii 102	nanatella	iv 53
rorcellus	iii 108	nervosella	iv 64
selasellus	iii 106	ocellella	iv 58
tristellus	iii 106	olerella	iv 61

	Vol. Page.		Vol. Page.
DEPRESSARIA pallorella	iv 52	ELACHISTA alpinella	iv 215
pastinacella	iv 65	apicipunctella	iv 211
perpallorella	iv 52	atricomella	iv 212
pimpinella	iv 60	bedellellia	iv 219
propinquella	iv 54	biatomella	iv 226
pulcherimella	iv 62	carinisella	iv 225
rhodochrella	iv 54	cerussella	iv 224
rotundella	iv 60	cinereopunctella	iv 215
subpropinquella	iv 55	cingilella	iv 222
ultimella	iv 64	consortella	iv 219
umbellecta	iv 52	cygnipennella	iv 229
vaccinella	iv 56	dispunctella	iv 227
Weirella	iv 63	elegantella	iv 218
Yeatiella	iv 58	eleochariella	iv 226
DIANTHÆCIA capsincola	iii 1	flavicomella	iv 213
capsophila	ii 179	gangabella	iv 221
carpophaga	ii 179	Gleichenella	iv 210
conspersa	iii 2	Gregsonella	iv 216
cucubali	iii 1	holdenella	iv 212
DIASEMIA literalis	iii 80	humiliella	iv 219
rambubialis	iii 80	kilmunella	iv 214
DICHELLIA grotiana	iii 134	leuticomella	iv 213
DICHRORAMPHA acuminatana	iii 201	magnificella	iv 210
alpinana	iii 199	megerlella	iv 223
consortana	iii 202	nigrella	iv 217
petiverana	iii 200	obliquella	iv 222
plumbagana	iii 201	palustrella	iv 225
politana	iii 199	perplexella	iv 218
saturana	iii 201	poella	iv 214
senectana	iii 201	pollinariella	iv 228
sequana	iii 200	rhyncosporella	iv 224
simpliciana	iii 202	rufocinerella	iv 228
tanacetana	iii 202	serricornella	iv 227
ulicana	iii 200	stabiella	iv 216
DICTYOPTERYX bergmanniana	iii 143	subnigrella	iv 217
forskaleana	iii 144	subobscura	iv 220
holmiana	iii 143	subochrella	iv 229
læffingiana	iii 143	tæniatella	iv 221
uliginosana	iii 142	trapeziana	iv 216
DICYCLA Œo	ii 175	triatomella	iv 227
DILOBA cœruleocephala	ii 62	zonariella	iv 220
DIPHTHERA orion	ii 70	ELLOPIA fasciaria	i 100
DIPLODOMA marginepunctella	iv 13	EMMELESIA affinitaria	i 212
DIPTERYGIA pinastri	ii 99	albularia	i 214
DITUIA Hartmanniana	iii 145	alchemillaria	i 213
semifasciana	iii 145	blandiaria	i 217
DIURNEA fagella	iv 6	decoloraria	i 215
DOUGLASIA ocerostomella	iv 140	ericetaria	i 216
DREPANULA falcula	ii 44	tæniata	i 215
hamula	ii 45	unifasciaria	i 216
sacula	ii 43	ENDOPISA nebritana	iii 194
unguicula	ii 45	pisana	iii 195
EBULEA crocealis	iii 88	ENDOTRICHA flammealis	iii 79
sambucalis	iii 89	ENDROMIS versicolor	i 90
verbascalis	iii 89	ENDROSIS fenestrella	iv 128
EIDOPHASIA messingiella	iv 44	ENIOSTOMA lobella	iv 50
ELACHISTA adscitella	iv 223	ENNOMOS alniaria	i 107
albifrontella	iv 211	angularia	i 110

	Vol.	Page.		Vol.	Page
ENNOMOS erosaria	i	109	EULEPIA grammica	i	55
fuscantaria	i	109	EUPÆCILIA affinitana	iii	213
tiliaria	i	108	albicapitana	iii	210
ENNYCHIA anguinialis	iii	78	ambigua	iii	212
cingulalis	iii	78	angustana	iii	212
octomaculalis	iii	79	anthemidana	iii	216
EPHESTIA artonisiella	iii	116	atricapitana	iii	211
elutella	iii	114	curvistrigana	iii	212
ficella	iii	115	dubitana	iii	210
pinguedinella	iii	115	flaviciliana	iii	214
semirufella	iii	115	hybridellana	iii	212
EPHIPPIPHORA bimaculana	iii	179	maculosana	iii	211
Brunnichiana	iii	180	nana	iii	210
cirsiana	iii	180	notulana	iii	213
costipunctana	iii	182	roseana	iii	214
ephippana	iii	183	ruficiliana	iii	215
fæneana	iii	181	rupicolana	iii	214
nigricostana	iii	181	sodaliana	iii	211
obscurana	iii	183	subroseana	iii	215
scutulana	iii	180	udana	iii	213
signatana	iii	182	vectisana	iii	213
tetragonana	iii	182	EUPERIA fulvago	ii	174
trigeminana	iii	182	EUPISTERIA hepararia	i	152
turbidana	iii	181	EUPITHECIA abbreviaria	i	243
EPHYRA omicronaria	i	145	absynthiaria	i	239
orbicularia	i	146	assimilaria	i	241
pendularia	i	147	castigaria	i	228
porata	i	142	centaureata	i	221
punctaria	i	143	consignaria	i	218
trilineararia	i	144	constrictaria	i	234
EPIGRAPHIA avellanella	iv	6	coronaria	i	248
Steinkellneriella	iv	7	debilitaria	i	250
EPIONE advenaria	i	96	dodonearia	i	213
apiciaria	i	95	egenaria	i	227
vespertaria	i	94	exiguaria	i	244
EPUNDA lichenea	iii	8	expallidaria	i	237
lutulenta	iii	6	Haworthiaria	i	225
nigra	iii	6	helveticaria	i	226
viminalis	iii	7	indigaria	i	234
ERASTRIA fuscula	iii	43	innotaria	i	233
venustula	iii	43	irriguaria	i	231
EREMOBIA ochroleuca	ii	178	linariaria	i	219
ERIOGASTER lanestris	i	81	minutaria	i	240
ERIOPELA fractifasciana	iii	161	nanaria	i	235
quadrana	iii	162	pernotaria	i	224
EUBOLIA bipunctaria	ii	38	pimpinellaria	i	232
cervinaria	ii	36	plumbeolaria	i	225
lineolaria	ii	38	pulchellaria	i	220
mensuraria	ii	36	pumilaria	i	247
palumbaria	ii	37	pusillaria	i	231
EUCHELIA jacobæ	i	57	pygmæaria	i	226
EUCHROMIA arbutana	iii	160	rectangularia	i	249
flammeana	iii	159	satyraria	i	227
purpurana	iii	160	sobrinaria	i	245
EUCHROMIUS ocellellus	iii	102	subciliaria	i	242
EUCLIDIA glyphyca	iii	63	subnotaria	i	236
mi	iii	62	subumbraria	i	223
EULEPIA cribrum	i	56	succentaurearia	i	222

	Vol. Page.		Vol. Page.
EUPITHECIA tenuiaria	i 242	GELECHIA Hermannella	iv 107
togaria	i 246	hippohaella	iv 68
tripunctaria	i 251	Hubnerella	iv 92
trisignaria	i 252	immaculatella	iv 101
venosaria	i 218	inopella	iv 109
viminaria	i 230	inornatella	iv 67
virgaurearia	i 229	instabilella	iv 93
vulgaria	i 237	intaminatella	iv 76
EUPLEXIA lucipara	iii 11	junctella	iv 92
EURYMENE dolobraria	i 101	Knaggsiella	iv 73
EUTHEMONIA russula	i 60	lathyrella	iv 105
EXAPATE gelatella	iv 6	lentiginosella	iv 70
EXÆRETIA allisella	iv 51	leucatella	iv 96
FIDONIA atomaria	i 184	ligulella	iv 99
carbonaria	i 184	littorella	iv 94
conspicuararia	i 187	longiciella	iv 80
pinetaria	i 187	longicornella	iv 75
piniaria	i 185	lucidella	iv 104
GALERIA cerella	iii 124	luculella	iv 86
GELECHIA acuminatella	iv 74	lutulentella	iv 104
æthiopella	iv 87	Lyella	iv 85
affinella	iv 81	maculella	iv 89
alacella	iv 74	maculiferella	iv 91
albicapitella	iv 96	malvella	iv 68
albipalpella	iv 78	marmorella	iv 93
alcella	iv 96	mouffetella	iv 97
anthyllidella	iv 102	mulinella	iv 72
artemisiella	iv 77	mundella	iv 80
arundinetella	iv 79	næviferella	iv 106
atrella	iv 103	nanella	iv 97
basaltinella	iv 83	nigritella	iv 101
bifractella	iv 103	notatella	iv 85
boreella	iv 82	oblitella	iv 104
brizella	iv 108	obsoletella	iv 93
cautella	iv 69	ocellatella	iv 94
celerella	iv 88	osseella	iv 110
cereallega	iv 105	palustrella	iv 72
cinerella	iv 66	paupella	iv 109
clandestella	iv 80	peliella	iv 74
coronillella	iv 101	pictella	iv 107
costella	iv 89	pinguinella	iv 69
cuneatella	iv 73	populella	iv 69
desertella	iv 76	proximella	iv 84
diffinella	iv 75	rhombella	iv 83
dilucidella	iv 70	rufescentella	iv 67
distinctella	iv 88	sangiella	iv 102
divisella	iv 72	scriptella	iv 86
dodecella	iv 98	senectella	iv 79
domesticella	iv 83	sequacella	iv 95
ericetella	iv 71	similella	iv 81
ericinella	iv 108	sircomella	iv 101
expolitella	iv 77	solutella	iv 88
fraternella	iv 90	sororculella	iv 73
fugitivella	iv 87	stolidella	iv 82
fumatella	iv 71	subdecurtella	iv 108
galbanella	iv 82	subocellella	iv 110
gammella	iv 106	tæniolella	iv 100
gerronella	iv 67	temerella	iv 70

	Vol.	Page.		Vol.	Page.
GELECHIA tenebrella	iv	98	GYMNCYCLA canella	iii	117
tenebrosella	iv	99	HADENA adusta	iii	16
terrella	iv	75	atropicis	iii	19
torquinella	iv	107	chenopodii	iii	19
tricolorella	iv	90	contigua	iii	23
triparella	iv	98	dentina	iii	18
umbrocella	iv	81	genistæ	iii	23
velocella	iv	71	glauca	iii	17
vicinella	iv	91	oleracea	iii	21
vilella	iv	68	per grina	iii	19
viscariella	iv	78	pisi	iii	21
vorticella	iv	99	protea	iii	17
vulgella	iv	85	rectilinea	iii	24
GEOMETRA papilionaria	i	136	satura	iii	16
smaragdaria	i	137	suasa	iii	20
GLEA erythrocephala	ii	166	thalassina	iii	22
spadicea	ii	165	HALLA wavaria	i	179
vaccinii	ii	165	HALIAS chlorana	iii	126
GLUPHISIA crenata	ii	54	prasinana	iii	125
GLYPHPTERYX cladiella	iv	136	quercana	iii	125
equitella	iv	137	HARPELLA bracteella	iv	119
Fischeriella	iv	138	Geoffrella	iv	118
fuscoviridella	iv	135	HARPIPTERYX harpella	iv	49
Haworthella	iv	136	nemorella	iv	49
oculatella	iv	138	scabrella	iv	48
schoenicolella	iv	137	HECATERA dysodea	iii	3
thrasonella	iv	136	serena	iii	3
GNOPHOS obscuraria	i	131	HELIODES arbuti	iii	40
GONIODOMA atriplicivorella	iv	166	HELIODINES rossella	iv	205
GONOPTERYX libatrix	iii	53	HELIOPHOBUS hispidus	ii	103
GORTYNA flavago	ii	92	popularis	ii	102
GRACILLARIA auroguttella	iv	158	HELIOTHIS armigera	iii	37
elongella	iv	156	dipsacea	iii	37
falconipennella	iv	154	marginata	iii	35
hemidactylella	iv	154	peltigera	iii	36
imperialella	iv	159	scutosa	iii	38
kollariella	iv	159	HEMEROPHILA abruptaria	i	118
omissella	iv	157	HEMITHIA thymiaria	i	141
ononiella	iv	159	HEPIALUS hectus	i	31
phasinipennella	iv	158	humuli	i	32
populella	iv	155	lupulinus	i	32
semifasciella	iv	155	sylvinus	i	34
stigmatella	iv	153	velleda	i	35
stramineella	iv	154	HERBULA cespitalis	iii	78
Swederella	iv	153	HERMINIA barbalis	iii	69
syringella	iv	157	cribralis	iii	71
tringipennella	iv	156	derivalis	iii	69
GRAMMESIA trilinea	ii	118	grisealis	iii	71
GRAPHOLITA campoliana	iii	172	tarsipennalis	iii	70
geminana	iii	174	HEUSIMENE fimbriana	iii	189
minutana	iii	173	HIMERA pennaria	i	111
nævana	iii	174	HOMÆOSOMA eluviella	iii	114
nigromaculana	iii	172	nebulella	iii	114
nisana	iii	172	nimbella	iii	113
obtusana	iii	174	sinuella	iii	113
Paykulliana	iii	171	HUPORINA croceago	ii	168
Penkleriana	iii	173	HYBERNIA aurantiaria	i	200
trimaculana	iii	173	defoliaria	i	202

	Vol. Page.		Vol. Page.
HYBERNIA leucophæaria . . .	i 199	LAVERNA Stephensiella . . .	iv 200
progemma . . .	i 201	subbistrigella . . .	iv 202
rupicaparia . . .	i 198	LEMNATOPHILA phryganella . . .	iv 5
HYDRÆCIA micacea . . .	ii 94	salicella . . .	iv 5
nictitans . . .	ii 93	LEPTOGRAMMA boscana . . .	iii 136
petasitis . . .	ii 94	literana . . .	iii 135
HYDRELIA uncana . . .	iii 44	scabrana . . .	iii 135
HYDROCAMPA nymphæalis . . .	iii 82	travcriana . . .	iii 135
rivulalis . . .	iii 83	LEUCANIA comma . . .	ii 84
stagnalis . . .	iv 83	conigera . . .	ii 80
HYDRILLA palustris . . .	ii 119	extranea . . .	ii 82
HYPENA crassalis . . .	iii 66	impura . . .	ii 85
proboscidalis . . .	iii 65	lithargyria . . .	ii 81
rostralis . . .	iii 65	littoralis . . .	ii 83
HYPENODES albistrigalis . . .	iii 67	obsoleta . . .	ii 82
costæstrigalis . . .	iii 67	pallens . . .	ii 86
HYPERCALLIA christiernella . . .	iv 119	pbragmitidis . . .	ii 87
HYPERMÆCIA angustana . . .	iii 176	pudorina . . .	ii 84
HYPOLEPIA costella . . .	iv 46	putrescens . . .	ii 83
radiatella . . .	iv 46	straminea . . .	ii 85
sequella . . .	iv 45	turca . . .	ii 81
vittella . . .	iv 46	vitellina . . .	ii 80
HYRIA auroraria . . .	i 148	LJGDIA adustaria . . .	i 195
LITHYA carnella . . .	iii 112	LIMACODES asellus . . .	i 36
INCURVARIA capitella . . .	iv 30	testudo . . .	i 36
masculella . . .	iv 29	LIPARIS auriflua . . .	i 70
Oehlmanniella . . .	iv 29	chrysorrhæa . . .	i 69
tenuicornella . . .	iv 29	dispar . . .	i 71
zinckenella . . .	iv 29	monacha . . .	i 72
INO globulariæ . . .	i 38	salicis . . .	i 70
stacies . . .	i 37	LITHOCOLETIS acerifoliella . . .	iv 246
IODIS lactearia . . .	i 139	alnifoliella . . .	iv 244
vernaria . . .	i 139	amyotella . . .	iv 233
LAMPRONIA luzella . . .	iv 27	brempiella . . .	iv 235
prælatella . . .	iv 28	caledoniella . . .	iv 242
quadripunctella . . .	iv 27	carpinicolella . . .	iv 239
rubiella . . .	iv 28	coavella . . .	iv 236
LAPHYGMA exigua . . .	ii 101	comparella . . .	iv 251
LARENTIA cæsiata . . .	i 208	corylella . . .	iv 237
didymaria . . .	i 207	corylifoliella . . .	iv 242
multistrigaria . . .	i 208	cramerella . . .	iv 245
olivaria . . .	i 210	Dunningiella . . .	iv 247
pectinitaria . . .	i 211	emberizæpenella . . .	iv 247
ruficinctaria . . .	i 209	faginella . . .	iv 238
salicaria . . .	i 210	frolichiella . . .	iv 247
LASIOCAMPA ilicifolia . . .	i 90	heegeriella . . .	iv 245
quercifolia . . .	i 89	hortella . . .	iv 232
LAVERNA conturbatella . . .	iv 199	insignitella . . .	iv 251
decorella . . .	iv 201	irradiella . . .	iv 234
epilobiella . . .	iv 200	junoniella . . .	iv 245
hellarella . . .	iv 202	klemanella . . .	iv 249
lacteella . . .	iv 198	lantanella . . .	iv 233
miscella . . .	iv 198	lautella . . .	iv 235
ochraceella . . .	iv 200	messaniella . . .	iv 241
paludicolella . . .	iv 197	nicelliella . . .	iv 248
pbragmitella . . .	iv 201	pomifoliella . . .	iv 236
raschkiella . . .	iv 199	quercifoliella . . .	iv 241
rhamniella . . .	iv 203	quinqueguttella . . .	iv 234

	Vol.	Page.		Vol.	Page.
LITHOCOLLETIS roborcella	iv	232	MAMESTRA anceps	ii	108
salicicolella	iv	239	brassicæ	ii	109
scabiosæcolella	iv	250	furva	ii	109
Schreberella	iv	249	persicariæ	ii	110
scopariella	iv	243	MANIA maura	iii	56
sinicolella	iv	240	typica	iii	55
sorbiella	iv	243	MARGARODES unionalis	iii	93
spinicolella	iv	237	MECYNA polygonalis	iii	96
stettinella	iv	248	MELANIPPE fluctuaria	ii	14
tenella	iv	246	galiaria	ii	14
torminella	iv	238	hastaria	ii	10
trifasciella	iv	250	montanaria	ii	13
triguttella	iv	233	procellaria	ii	11
tristrigella	iv	249	rivaria	ii	12
ulicicolella	iv	244	subtristaria	ii	13
ulmifoliella	iv	240	tristaria	ii	11
vacciniella	iv	236	unangularia	ii	12
viminetella	iv	239	MELANTHIA albicillaria	ii	9
viminiella	iv	243	ocellaria	ii	9
LITHOSIA aureola	i	49	rubiginaria	ii	8
complanata	i	52	MELIANA flammea	ii	87
complanula	i	51	MELIPHORA alveariella	iii	124
griseola	i	52	METROCAMPA margaritaria	i	99
helveola	i	50	MIANA arcuosa	ii	117
mesomella	i	48	bondii	ii	117
muscerda	i	49	expolita	ii	116
pygmæola	i	50	fasciuncula	ii	115
quadra	i	53	furuncula	ii	116
rubricollis	i	54	literosa	ii	116
stramineola	i	53	strigilis	ii	115
LITHOSTEGE nivearia	ii	40	MICRA ostrina	iii	45
LOBESIA reliquana	iii	209	parva	iii	45
servillana	iii	210	MICROPTERYX allionella	iv	31
LOBOPHORA hexapteraria	ii	2	aruncella	iv	30
lobularia	ii	3	calthella	iv	30
polycommaria	ii	4	fastuosella	iv	34
sexalaria	ii	1	mansuetella	iv	31
viretaria	ii	3	purpurella	iv	32
LOMASPILIS marginaria	i	196	salopiella	iv	32
LUPERINA cespitis	ii	106	semipurpurella	iv	32
dumerilii	ii	106	seppella	iv	30
testacea	ii	105	sparmanella	iv	33
LYONETIA clerckella	iv	252	subpurpurella	iv	33
padifoliella	iv	252	Thunbergella	iv	31
MACARIA alternaria	i	176	unimaculella	iv	32
lituraria	i	178	MINOA euphorbiaria	i	188
notaria	i	177	MISELIA oxyacanthæ	iii	9
MACROCHILA fasciella	iv	114	MIXODIA Bouchardana	iii	158
juniperella	iv	116	Hawkerana	iii	159
marginella	iv	115	palustrana	iii	158
ustulella	iv	115	Ratzburghiana	iii	158
MACROGASTER arundinis	i	28	Schulziana	iii	158
MACROGLOSSA bombyliformis	i	16	MNIOPHILA cineraria	i	134
fuciformis	i	15	MYELOPHILA cribrella	iii	112
stellatarum	i	14	NASCIA ciliaris	iii	80
MADOPA salicalis	iii	64	NEMOPHORA metaxella	iv	35
MAMESTRA abjecta	ii	107	pilella	iv	35
albicolon	ii	108	Schwarziella	iv	34

	Vol. Page.		Vol. Page.
NEMOPHORA Swammerdamella	iv 34	NEPTICULA viscerella	iv 267
NEMORIA viridata	i 138	Weaverella	iv 269
NEMOTOIS cupriacella	iv 37	NEURICA saponariæ	ii 101
minimella	iv 38	NOCTUA augur	ii 140
scabiosella	iv 37	baja	ii 148
Schiffermillerella	iv 38	batis	ii 64
NEPHOPTERYX angustella	iii 117	brunnea	ii 144
NEPTICULA acetosella	iv 278	c-nigrum	ii 142
alnetella	iv 283	dahlii	ii 146
angulifasciella	iv 280	depuncta	ii 140
anomalella	iv 265	ditrapezium	ii 142
arcuosella	iv 282	festiva	ii 145
argentipedella	iv 277	flammatra	ii 141
argyropezella	iv 271	glareosa	ii 139
atricapitella	iv 264	neglecta	ii 149
atricolella	iv 281	plecta	ii 141
aucupariella	iv 265	rhomboidea	ii 144
aurella	iv 284	rubi	ii 147
betulicolella	iv 276	sobrina	ii 149
castanella	iv 279	subrosea	ii 146
catharticella	iv 268	triangulum	ii 143
centifoliella	iv 279	umbrosa	ii 147
continuella	iv 284	xanthographa	ii 150
costosella	iv 270	NOLA centonalis	i 45
cryptella	iv 269	crystalalis	i 43
floslactella	iv 273	cucullatella	i 43
glutinosella	iv 284	strigula	i 44
gratiosella	iv 282	NONAGRIA cannae	ii 91
Headleyella	iv 270	concolor	ii 89
ignobilella	iv 277	despecta	ii 88
intimella	iv 269	elymi	ii 92
luteella	iv 285	fulva	ii 88
malella	iv 280	geminipuncta	ii 90
marginicolella	iv 283	Hellmanni	ii 89
microtheriella	iv 275	lutosa	ii 92
minusculella	iv 265	neurica	ii 90
mundella	iv 281	typhæ	ii 91
myrtillella	iv 274	NOTHRIS durdhamella	iv 117
oxyacanthæcolella	iv 267	verbascella	iv 116
perpygmaella	iv 266	NOTODONTA bicolor	ii 57
plagicolella	iv 278	camelina	ii 56
pomella	iv 266	carmelita	ii 57
poteriella	iv 276	chaonia	ii 61
prunetella	iv 278	cucullina	ii 56
quinguella	iv 272	dictæa	ii 57
regiella	iv 285	dictæoides	ii 58
ruficapitella	iv 264	dodonea	ii 62
salicivorella	iv 274	dromedarius	ii 59
septembrella	iv 268	trepida	ii 60
serricopezella	iv 273	tritophus	ii 59
sorbiella	iv 274	ziczac	ii 60
subbimaculella	iv 271	NUDARIA mundana	i 46
suffusella	iv 275	senex	i 45
tiliella	iv 267	NUMERIA pulveraria	i 181
tityrella	iv 280	NYCTEGRETES achantinella	iii 114
trimaculella	iv 272	NYSSIA hispidaria	i 114
ulmivorella	iv 270	zouaria	i 113
		OCNEROSTOMA pinariella	iv 151

	Vol.	Page.		Vol.	Page.
ODONESTIS potatoria	i	88	OURAPTERYX sambucaria	i	93
ODONTIA dentalis	iii	72	PACHETRA leucophæa	ii	104
ODONTOPTERA bidentaria	i	105	PACHNOBIA alpina	ii	151
ŒCHMIA dentella	iv	139	PACHYCNEMIA hippocastanaria	i	197
ŒCOGENIA Kindermanniiella	iv	127	PÆDISCA bilunana	iii	177
ŒCOPHORA albimaculella	iv	123	corticana	iii	177
angustella	iv	123	occultana	iii	178
flavifrontella	iv	126	oppressana	iii	177
flavimaculella	iv	121	ophthalmicana	iii	178
formosella	iv	124	profundana	iii	178
fuscescentella	iv	127	semifuscana	iii	179
fusco-aurella	iv	126	solandriana	iii	178
graudella	iv	124	sordidana	iii	179
lambdella	iv	125	PAMPLUSIA monticolana	iii	189
lunarella	iv	124	PANAGRA petraria	i	181
minutella	iv	121	PANCALIA lenwenhoekella	iv	133
pseudo-spretella	iv	127	PARAPONYX stratiotalis	iii	81
stipella	iv	122	PARASIA carlinella	iv	112
subaquilella	iv	125	lappella	iv	111
subochreella	iv	125	Metzneriella	iv	111
tinctella	iv	125	neuropterella	iv	112
trisingella	iv	122	PARDIA tripunctana	iii	153
Woodiella	iv	123	PELURGA comitaria	ii	35
ŒNECTRA pilleriana	iii	134	PEMPELIA palumbella	iii	120
OINOPHILA v-flavella	iv	195	PENTHINA salicana	iii	150
OLINDIA ulmana	iii	183	PEPILLA curtisella	iv	43
ONCOCERA alienella	iii	123	PERICALLIA oyringaria	i	102
OPADIA funebrana	iii	194	PERITIA obscuripunctella	iv	139
OPHIODES lunaris	iii	62	PERONEA aspersana	iii	141
OPORABIA dilutaria	i	205	caledoniana	iii	138
filigrammaria	i	206	cristana	iii	139
OPOSTEGA auritella	iv	257	favillaceana	iii	136
crepusculcella	iv	258	ferrugana	iii	140
salaciella	iv	257	hastiana	iii	139
spatulcella	iv	258	maccana	iii	139
ORGYIA antiqua	i	77	mixtana	iii	137
cænosa	i	75	permutana	iii	138
fascelina	i	74	potentillana	iii	137
gonostigma	i	76	rufana	iii	136
pudibunda	i	73	Schalleriana	iii	137
v-nigra	i	78	Shepherdana	iii	141
ORNIX anglicella	iv	162	tristana	iii	140
avellanæcolella	iv	161	umbrana	iii	140
betulævarella	iv	163	variegana	iii	138
devoniella	iv	162	PETASIA cassinea	ii	50
guttella	iv	165	nubeculosa	ii	51
loganella	iv	164	PHIBALAPTERYX lapidaria	ii	22
scoticella	iv	164	lignaria	ii	22
scutuliatella	iv	163	polygrammaria	ii	23
torquilella	iv	164	tersaria	ii	21
ORTHOSEA lota	ii	160	vitalbaria	ii	23
macilentata	ii	161	PHIBALOCERA quercella	iv	50
suspecta	ii	159	PHIGALIA pilosaria	i	112
ypsilon	ii	160	PHLEODES crenana	iii	176
ORTHOTALIA sparganiella	iv	50	demarniana	iii	175
ORTHOTÆNIA antiquana	iii	160	immundana	iii	175
ericetana	iii	161	tetraquetana	iii	175
striana	iii	161	PHLOGOPHORA empyrea	iii	11

	Vol.	Page.		Vol.	Page.
PHILOGOPHORA meticulosa	iii	10	PSYCHE radiella	iv	9
PHORODESMA bajularia	i	140	reticella	iv	9
PHOXOPTERYX biarcuana	iii	169	robriolella	iv	10
comptana	iii	169	salicolella	iv	11
derasana	iii	170	tabulella	iv	11
diminutana	iii	170	villosella	iv	8
lundana	iii	170	PSYCHOIDES verhuellella	iv	12
mitterbacheriana	iii	170	PTEROPHORUS acanthodactylus		
myrtillana	iii	169	aridus	iv	291
ramana	iii	171	baliodactylus	iv	302
siculana	iii	168	Bertrami	iv	288
subarcuana	iii	169	bipunctidactylus	iv	294
uncana	iii	168	brachydactylus	iv	301
unguicana	iii	168	brittaniodactylus	iv	296
upupana	iii	171	cosmodactylus	iv	291
PHYCIS abietella	iii	119	dichrodactylus	iv	289
adelphella	iii	118	fuscodactylus	iv	297
betulella	iii	117	galactodactylus	iv	301
carbonariella	iii	118	gonodactylus	iv	290
dilatella	iii	119	Hodgkinsonellus	iv	295
ornatella	iii	119	isodactylus	iv	289
roborella	iii	120	lætus	iv	292
PHYGAS birdella	iv	14	lienigianus	iv	298
bisonetella	iv	15	lithodactylus	iv	297
vaculella	iv	15	microdactylus	iv	300
PHILOCNISTIS salignella	iv	253	osteodactylus	iv	299
suffusella	iv	253	paludum	iv	300
PHYTOMETRA ænea	iii	64	parvidactylus	iv	292
PHTHEOCHROA rugosana	iii	162	pentadactylus	iv	303
PIONEA forficalis	iii	90	phæodactylus	iv	293
margaritalis	iii	90	pilosellæ	iv	293
stramentalis	iii	91	plagiodactylus	iv	294
PLATYPTERYX lacertula	ii	42	pterodactylus	iv	298
PLATYTES cerussellus	iii	101	rhododactylus	iv	288
PLEUROTA bicostella	iv	118	scabiodactylus	iv	296
PLUSIA bractea	iii	49	spilodactylus	iv	302
chrysitis	iii	49	tephradactylus	iv	299
festuæ	iii	50	tetradactylus	iv	302
gamma	iii	52	Zetterstedtii	iv	290
interrogationis	iii	52	zophodactylus	iv	294
iota	iii	50	PTEROXIA candella	iv	49
orichalcea	iii	48	PTILOPHORA plumigera	ii	54
v-aureum	iii	51	PTILODONTIS palpina	ii	55
PLUTELLA annulatella	iv	45	PTYCHOLOMA lecheana	iii	144
dalella	iv	45	PYRALIS farinalis	iii	73
porrectella	iv	44	fimbrialis	iii	73
xylostella	iv	44	glauccinalis	iii	74
PÆCIOCAMPA populi	i	80	purpuralis	iii	77
POLIA chi	iii	4	punicealis	iii	75
flavocincta	iii	5	purpuralis	iii	76
PSEUDOPTERNA cytisaria	i	135	PYRÆRA bucephala	ii	51
Psodos trepidaria	i	138	PYRODES rhediana	iii	203
PSORICOPTERA gibbosella	iv	66	RETINIA buoliana	iii	189
PSYCHE calyella	iv	8	duplana	iii	191
crassiorella	iv	10	pinicolana	iii	190
intermediella	iv	11	pinovorana	iii	191
opacella	iv	8	resinana	iii	191
pullella	iv	9			

	Vol.	Page.		Vol.	Page.
RETINIA sylvestrana	iii	192	SCOPULA alpinalis	iii	63
turionana	iii	190	decrepitalis	iii	96
RHODARIA sanguinalis	iii	77	ferrugalis	iii	95
RHODOPHÆA advenella	iii	121	lutealis	iii	94
consociella	iii	121	olivalis	iii	94
formosella	iii	121	prunalis	iii	95
marmorella	iii	122	SCORIA dealbaria	i	189
rubrotibiella	iii	123	SCOTOSIA certaria	ii	25
sauvella	iii	122	dubitaria	ii	24
tumidella	iii	122	rhamnaria	ii	25
RIVULA sericealis	iii	68	undularia	ii	26
ROSLESTAMMIA erxlebellæ	iv	135	vetularia	ii	24
pronubella	iv	135	SCYTHROPIA cratægella	iv	40
ROXANA arcuata	iii	159	SELENIA illunaria	i	103
RUMIA cratægaria	i	97	illustraria	i	105
RUSINA tenebrosa	ii	122	lunaria	i	104
SARROTHRIPA revayana	iii	126	PELIDOSOMA plumaria	i	183
SATURNIA carpini	i	91	SEMASIA janthinana	iii	184
SCARDIA arcella	iv	18	rufillana	iii	184
arcuatella	iv	17	spiniana	iii	183
carpinetella	iv	16	wæberana	iii	184
chorargella	iv	15	SENTA ulvæ	i	87
cloacella	iv	17	SERICORIS abscisana	lii	155
cochylidella	iv	18	bifasciana	iii	155
emortuella	iv	16	cespitana	iii	156
granella	iv	17	conchana	iii	156
picarella	iv	16	daleana	iii	157
SCHÆNOBIUS forficellus	iii	110	euphorbiana	iii	154
gigantellus	iii	111	herbana	iii	156
mucronellus	iii	111	lacunana	iii	156
SCHRANKIA turfosalis	iii	68	latifasciana	iii	154
SCIAPHILA alternana	iii	165	littorana	iii	155
colquhounana	iii	166	micana	iii	157
hybridana	iii	165	urticana	iii	157
nubilana	iii	163	SZSIA andreniformis	i	23
otomaculana	iii	166	apiformis	i	27
penziana	iii	166	asiliformis	i	25
perterana	iii	164	bembeciformis	i	26
sinuana	iii	165	chrysidiformis	i	20
subjectana	iii	164	culciformis	i	19
virgaureana	iii	164	cynipiformis	i	22
SCODIONIA belgiaria	i	182	formicæformis	i	19
SCOPARIA ambigualis	iii	97	ichneumoniformis	i	21
atomalis	iii	100	myopæiformis	i	18
cembralis	iii	97	scolieformis	i	24
coarctalis	iii	100	sphæciformis	i	24
cratægalis	iii	99	tipuliformis	i	22
gracilalis	iii	101	SETINA irtorella	i	47
lineolalis	iii	98	SIDERIA achatana	iii	154
mercurialis	iii	98	SIMÆTHIS vibrana	iii	208
muralis	iii	98	SIMYRA venosa	ii	79
pallidulalis	iii	99	SMERINTHUS ocellatus	i	1
paralis	iii	101	populi	i	2
phæoculalis	iii	99	tiliæ	i	3
pyralalis	iii	97	SOLENOBIA inconspicuella	iv	12
resinialis	iii	101	triquetrella	iv	12
truncicolalis	iii	100	SOPHRONIA emortualis	iii	69
SCOPELOSOMA satellitia	ii	167	humerella	iv	117

	Vol. Page.		Vol. Page.
SOPHRONIA parenthesesella	iv 117	TALÆPORIA pubicornella	iv 7
SPHINX convolvuli	i 5	TANAGRA charophyllaria	ii 42
ligustri	i 7	TEPHROSIA consonaria	i 127
SPHALEROPTERA ictericana	iii 166	crepuscularia	i 128
SPILODES cinctalis	iii 93	extersaria	i 129
palealis	iii 92	punctularia	i 130
stricticalis	iii 91	TERAS caudana	iii 142
SPILONOTA aceriana	iii 151	contaminana	iii 142
amænana	iii 152	TETHEA retusa	ii 174
dealbana	iii 151	subtusa	ii 173
neglectana	iii 151	THERA firmaria	ii 4
ocellana	iii 150	juniperaria	ii 4
pauperana	iii 150	simularia	ii 5
roborana	iii 153	variaria	ii 6
rosæcolana	iii 153	THYATIRA derasa	ii 63
simplana	iii 152	TIMANDRA amataria	i 170
suffusana	iii 152	TINAGMA resplendella	iv 140
STAUROPOUS fagi	ii 50	sericiella	iv 139
STATHMOPODA pedella	iv 193	stanneella	iv 140
STENIA punctalis	iii 81	TINEA albipunctella	iv 20
STENOPTERYX hybridalis	iii 96	bisellicifia	iv 24
STEPHENSIA Brunnichella	iv 209	bistrigella	iv 26
STERRHA sacraria	i 190	caprimulgella	iv 21
STIGMONOTA composana	iii 197	confusella	iv 25
coniferana	iii 195	dubiella	iv 22
germarana	iii 199	ferruginella	iv 19
heegerana	iii 196	flavescentella	iv 23
internana	iii 197	fulvimitrella	iv 20
interruptana	iii 195	fuscuscentella	iv 21
lcpлаstriana	iii 196	fuscipunctella	iv 22
lunulana	iii 195	ganomella	iv 24
perlepidana	iii 196	imella	iv 18
puncticostana	iii 198	merdella	iv 24
redimitana	iii 197	misella	iv 21
regiana	iii 198	monachella	iv 19
trauniana	iii 198	nigrifoldella	iv 23
weirana	iii 197	nigripunctella	iv 25
STILBIA anomala	iii 58	pallescentella	iv 23
STRENIA clathraria	i 180	pellionella	iv 22
SYNIA musculosa	ii 79	perochraceella	iv 27
SWAMMERDAMIA cæsicella	iv 39	rusticella	iv 19
comptella	iv 38	semifulvella	iv 25
griscocapitella	iv 39	simpliciella	iv 25
lutarella	iv 39	subammanella	iv 26
pyrella	iv 39	tapetzella	iv 20
TÆNIOCAMPA cruda	ii 159	TISCHERIA angusticolella	iv 231
gothica	ii 152	complanella	iv 230
gracilis	ii 156	dodonæella	iv 231
instabilis	ii 154	emyella	iv 230
leucographa	ii 152	TORTRICODES hyemana	iii 223
miniosa	ii 157	TORTRIX adjunctana	iii 133
munda	ii 158	branderiana	iii 133
opima	ii 155	cinnamomeana	iii 129
populeti	ii 155	corylana	iii 130
rubricosa	ii 153	costana	iii 131
stabilis	ii 156	cratægana	iii 127
TALÆPORIA pseudo-bombycella	iv 7	dumetana	iii 129
		heparana	iii 130

	Vol.	Page.		Vol.	Page.
TORTRIX icterana	iii	132	XANTHOSETIA hamana	iii	216
ministrana	iii	133	zoegana	iii	216
piceana	iii	127	XYLINA conformis	iii	29
pyrastrana	iii	126	petrificata	iii	30
ribeana	iii	130	rhizolitha	iii	28
rosana	iii	128	semibrunnea	iii	29
semialbana	iii	131	XYLOCAMPA lithoriza	iii	24
sorbiana	iii	128	XXLOMIGES conspicillaris	ii	100
transitana	iii	129	XYLOPHASIA hepatica	ii	98
unifasciana	iii	131	lithoxylea	ii	96
viburnana	iii	132	polyodon	ii	97
viridana	iii	123	rurea	ii	96
xylosteanæ	iii	128	scolopacina	ii	99
TOXOCAMPA craccæ	iii	57	sublustris	ii	97
pastinum	iii	57	XYLOPODA fabriciana	iii	209
TRACHÆA piniperda	ii	151	pariana	iii	209
TRICHIURA cratægi	i	79	XYSMATODOMA argentimaculella	iv	14
TRIFURCULA atrifrontella	iv	286	melanella	iv	14
immundella	iv	286	YPONOMEUTA cognatella	iv	42
pulverosella	iv	287	evonymella	iv	42
squamatella	iv	286	irroredella	iv	41
TRIPHÆNA fimbria	ii	136	padella	iv	41
interjecta	ii	137	plumbella	iv	41
janthina	ii	135	vigintipunctella	iv	40
orbona	ii	138	YPSIPETES elutaria	ii	8
pronula	ii	139	impluviaria	ii	7
subsequa	ii	137	ruberaria	ii	7
TRYCHERIS mediana	iii	208	YPSOLOPHA alpella	iv	47
VALERIA oleagina	iii	8	asperella	iv	48
VENILIA macularia	i	98	horridella	iv	48
VENUSIA cambricaria	i	153	lucella	iv	47
XANTHIA aurago	ii	171	sylvella	iv	47
cerago	ii	169	ZELLARIA fasciapennella	iv	153
citrago	ii	169	hepariella	iv	152
ferruginea	ii	172	insignipennella	iv	152
giliago	ii	171	ZEUZERA æsculi	i	29
silago	ii	170			

January, 1885.

GEORGE BELL & SONS'

LIST OF WORKS

ON

BOTANY & NATURAL HISTORY.

THE LIBRARY OF NATURAL HISTORY.

THIS uniform series of Works on the various branches of Natural History has attained a high reputation, both for the low prices at which they are published and the general excellence with which they are produced. They form collectively a Standard Set of Works on the different subjects which they illustrate, and deserve the attention of all who study this branch of science for their faithful illustrations and accuracy of description; the plates being carefully executed by accomplished artists, and the authorship entrusted to writers of acknowledged merit. Indeed no higher testimony can be borne to their value than the fact that the late Prince Consort (himself an able student of Natural History) so highly esteemed those which were published during his lifetime that he purchased copies of them for presentation to public institutions.

New Edition, with Additions.

DEDICATED BY PERMISSION TO HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

A HISTORY OF BRITISH BIRDS.

By the REV. F. O. MORRIS, B.A., Member of the Ashmolean Society. Illustrated with 365 coloured Engravings. Six Volumes, super-royal 8vo., £6 6s.

In this work the author has amassed information from every reliable source, and in addition to necessary scientific details, he has interspersed throughout his pages a vast fund of anecdotes, illustrative of the marvellous instincts and peculiar habits of the feathered inhabitants of our land, and has thus made his work at once entertaining and instructive, and in the widest sense a 'History of British Birds.'

New Edition, Enlarged.

A NATURAL HISTORY OF THE NESTS AND EGGS OF BRITISH BIRDS. By the REV. F. O. MORRIS, B.A. Illustrated with 233 coloured Plates. In Three Volumes, super-royal 8vo., £3 3s.

Designed as a supplement to the 'History of British Birds,' this work gives the fullest information respecting the localities and construction of their nests, the number and peculiarities of their eggs, and all the instruction requisite for determining to what species they belong. Each egg is figured and minutely described, and a number of nests are accurately drawn from specimens.

A New and Revised Edition now ready.

A HISTORY OF THE BIRDS OF EUROPE,

NOT OBSERVED IN THE BRITISH ISLES. By C. R. BREE, M.D., F.Z.S. Illustrated with 238 coloured Plates of Birds and Eggs. In Five Volumes, super-royal 8vo., £5 5s.

This work forms an appropriate supplement to Morris, Yarrell, or any other work on British Birds, and with any of them forms a comprehensive account of the Ornithology of Europe. In addition to the personal ability of the Author for his task, he has had the assistance of many eminent Continental naturalists, among whom are Professors Blasius of Brunswick, Schlegel of Leyden, M. de Selys-Longchamps, and M. Moquin-Tandon.

'Dr. Bree is favourably known to ornithologists by numerous contributions to our zoological periodicals, in all of which there is found the same genial spirit, and the same tone of good feeling, kindness, and reverence, which pervade the present work. . . . The figures are, for the most part, highly satisfactory, and leave us in wonder how they could be produced, in combination with the full and copious text, for so small a price.'—*Athenæum*.

New Edition, Enlarged.

A HISTORY OF BRITISH BUTTERFLIES.

By the REV. F. O. MORRIS, B.A. Illustrated with 72 beautifully-coloured Plates. In One Volume, super-royal 8vo., price £1 1s.

With coloured illustrations of all the species, and separate figures of the male and female, where there is any obvious difference between them, and also of the under side, together with the Caterpillar and Chrysalis; and a full description of each, with copious accounts of their several habits, localities, and times of appearance, together with details as to their preservation, etc., with new and valuable information—the result of the author's experience for many years.

A NATURAL HISTORY OF BRITISH MOTHS.

Accurately delineating every known species, with the English as well as the scientific names, accompanied by full descriptions, date of appearance, lists of the localities they haunt, their food in the caterpillar state, and other features of their habits and modes of existence, &c. By the Rev. F. O. MORRIS, B.A. The Plates contain nearly 2,000 exquisitely coloured Specimens. In Four Volumes, royal 8vo., price £6 6s.

'Speaking of entomology, we should place Mr. Morris' "History of British Moths" at the head. It gives a coloured figure of every known British moth, together with dates of appearance, localities, description, and food of caterpillar. It forms a handsome work for a library, and will, we should hope, lead many to commence the fascinating study of entomology.'—*The Record*.

'We can easily imagine that the announcement of the publication of a "Natural History of British Moths" will awaken a strong desire in many of our readers to become possessed of so desirable a treatise. There are probably some thousands, especially among the younger portion of our population, who pay a little attention to entomology, and of these by far the greater number devote their energies to the study of the butterflies and moths, the two great groups of insects forming the order Lepidoptera of entomologists. To these, if we may judge from the recollections of our own early feelings, no present could be more welcome than a good "Natural History of British Moths." The illustrations are exceedingly numerous, occupying no fewer than 132 plates, and including a figure of every species, and in some cases of the principal varieties. The figures are generally exceedingly well executed and life-like; they are all coloured, and will doubtless afford great assistance to many a collector in naming his captures.'—*The Spectator*.

BEAUTIFUL-LEAVED PLANTS.

Describing the most beautiful-leaved Plants in cultivation in this country. By E. J. LOWE, Esq., F.R.S., F.R.A.S., assisted by W. HOWARD, F.H.S. Illustrated with 60 coloured Illustrations. In One Volume, super-royal 8vo., price £1 1s.

'In this volume we have a description of a large number of stove, conservatory, and garden plants cultivated in this country, of which the leaves rather than the flowers are objects of interest. The exquisite and delicate forms of many ornamental plants common to the hothouses and green-houses of the wealthy are here depicted, with wonderful fidelity, in a series of beautiful illustrations in the natural colour of the plants.'—*The Bookseller*.

NEW AND RARE BEAUTIFUL-LEAVED PLANTS.

By SHIRLEY HIBBERD, F.R.H.S. Illustrated with 54 coloured Engravings. In One Volume, super-royal 8vo., price £1 1s.

'A bit of information as to the pictures may be acceptable. First, observe the tinting of the leaves, and the groundwork of such a subject as *Solanum marginatum* as a sample of the whole. Then accept the information that these pictures are not chromo-lithographs, not coloured by hand; they are all, from first to last, *wood engravings*, and we imagine, but cannot of course express any opinion on the subject, that as works of art, representative of the present state of an important industry, they are not simply interesting, but remarkable.'—*Gardeners' Chronicle*.

OUR NATIVE FERNS AND THEIR VARIETIES.

By E. J. LOWE, Esq., F.R.S., F.R.A.S., &c. Illustrated with 79 coloured Plates and 909 Wood Engravings. In Two Volumes, royal 8vo., price £2 2s.

The importance and value of this work may be inferred from the fact that it contains descriptions of 1294 varieties of British Ferns, with seventy-nine coloured plates of species and varieties, and 909 wood engravings. The descriptions are written in a popular manner, containing much interesting information. The localities are described, each synonym given, and a description of the proper method of cultivation. To show the extent and value of the illustrations it may be mentioned, that of *Scolopendrium vulgare* alone there are one hundred and eighty-four varieties figured.

NATURAL HISTORY OF BRITISH AND EXOTIC FERNS

By E. J. LOWE, Esq., F.R.S., F.R.A.S., &c. Illustrated with 479 finely coloured Plates. In Eight Volumes, super-royal 8vo., price £6 6s.

'A book which should contain ample means of studying and identifying the Exotic species accessible to persons of moderate means, has hitherto been a desideratum. This want the present work promises most hopefully to fill. It is admirably "got up;" the plates are carefully and prettily executed; there is a neat illustrative woodcut at the head of each description, and the letterpress is full and practical, without being deficient in scientific accuracy. It is really the cheapest work for its excellence we have ever seen, and should be "in the hands of every gardener and every private person who cultivates these charming objects."'—*Athenæum*

A NATURAL HISTORY OF NEW AND RARE FERNS.

Containing Species and Varieties not included in 'Ferns, British and Exotic.' By E. J. LOWE, Esq., F.R.S., F.R.A.S., &c. Illustrated with 72 coloured Plates and numerous Woodcuts. In One Volume, super-royal 8vo., price £1 1s.

'Although the "Natural History of British and Exotic Ferns" contains coloured illustrations of between five and six hundred species of Ferns cultivated in this country, still so many new ones have been introduced, that it has been deemed necessary to publish a separate volume. This work will be found to contain coloured plates or woodcut illustrations of one hundred and fifty-one new species, or new varieties of species that have been already figured in the preceding volumes.'—*Preface*.

A NATURAL HISTORY OF BRITISH GRASSES.

By E. J. LOWE, Esq., F.R.S., F.R.A.S., &c. Illustrated with 74 finely-coloured Plates. In One Volume, super-royal 8vo., price £1 1s.

This is a work not only valuable to the botanical student for its pictorial accuracy, but of use also to the landed proprietor and the farmer, pointing out to them those grasses which are useful and lucrative in husbandry, and teaching them the varied soils and positions upon which they thrive, and explaining their qualities and the several uses to which they are applied in many branches of manufacture and industry. There is much interesting matter also in this volume appertaining to the ancient customs and superstitions connected with the subject, which the author brings before his reader in a forcible rather than in a prolix style.

'It is very faithful, and marvellously cheap, considering the beautiful manner in which it is produced.'—*Literary Record*.

MAUND'S BOTANIC GARDEN.

Consisting of highly-finished Figures of Hardy Ornamental Flowering Plants Cultivated in Great Britain, with their Names, Orders, History, Qualities, Culture, and Physiological Observations. By B. MAUND, F.L.S. New Edition, edited by JAMES C. NIVEN, Curator of the Botanic Gardens, Hull. With 250 Coloured Plates, giving 1247 figures. In Six Volumes, super-royal 8vo., £12 12s.

BRITISH SEA-WEEDS.

Drawn from Professor Harvey's 'Phycologia Britannica.' With Descriptions, an Amateur's Synopsis, Rules for Laying on Sea-weeds, an Order for Arranging them in the Herbarium, and an Appendix of New Species. By Mrs. ALFRED GATTY. Illustrated with 80 coloured Plates, containing 384 figures. In Two Volumes, super-royal 8vo., price £2 10s.

'Those who are acquainted with Mrs. Gatty's "Parables from Nature," and especially with her delightful Parable about "Red Snow," need not be told that the literary part has been ably executed by a competent and loving observer. In her present work she has endeavoured, and we think most successfully, to translate the terms and phrases of science into the language of amateurs. Mrs. Gatty's familiarity with the plants themselves has enabled her to do this office without falling into the errors to which a mere compiler in separating from the beaten track would be liable.'—*Gardeners' Chronicle*.

ALPINE PLANTS.

Descriptions and 103 accurately-coloured Figures (drawn and engraved expressly for this Work) of some of the most striking and beautiful of the Alpine Flowers. Edited by DAVID WOOSTER, joint editor of the latest editions of Loudon's 'Encyclopædias of Gardening and Plants,' 'Hortus Britannicus,' &c. In One Volume, super-royal 8vo., price £1 5s.

'The manner in which "Alpine Plants" is produced is creditable alike to author and artist. The literary portion is not the mere dry botanical descriptions often found in such works, but a popular description of the plant, instructions as to its culture and treatment, with any interesting information in connexion with it that can be obtained. . . . We heartily commend this work to all lovers of flowers.'—*Journal of Horticulture*.

'Not least among the illustrated Christmas books should be reckoned this interesting work with its beautifully coloured specimens.'—*Saturday Review*.

'The letterpress is full, no doubt, of the most accurate botanical learning, but what we have to speak of more particularly are the illustrations, and these strike us as among the best specimens of wood-block printing. There is about them none of that plastered gaudiness, that thick and sticky style in which too often the wood-engraver endeavours to paint the lily. A crocus seems just to have thrust itself through the brown soil which the thaw has softened.'—*Times*.

ALPINE PLANTS.

SECOND SERIES. Containing Fifty-four Coloured Plates, with one or two Figures on each Plate. Descriptions and accurately-coloured Figures (drawn and engraved expressly for this Work) of the most striking and beautiful of the Alpine Plants. Edited by DAVID WOOSTER. Price £1 5s.

BRITISH MOSSES.

Their Homes, Aspects, Structure, and Uses. Containing a Coloured Figure of each species, etched from Nature. By F. E. TRIPP. Illustrated with 39 beautifully-coloured Plates. In Two Volumes, super-royal 8vo., £2 10s.

'It is a book to read, to ponder, to mark, learn, and inwardly digest. . . . Let those who want to know the "moral" of mosses enquire within the covers of the volume. He will there find that these humble plants have their uses, their virtues, and their mission.'—*Morning Advertiser*.

HISTORY OF THE FISHES OF THE BRITISH ISLANDS.

By JONATHAN COUCH, F.L.S.. Illustrated with 256 carefully coloured Plates. New Edition, in Four Volumes, super-royal 8vo., price £4 4s.

'The author, who is well known as one of the first practical authorities on British fishes, has for fifty years been observing, noting, and drawing, with his own pencil, the various fish which live in British waters—a vast labour, in which he has been assisted by scientific friends living in various portions of the United Kingdom. The drawings are beautifully coloured to life, and some of the *portraits* (especially of the dog-fish) are really marvellous, rendering the recognition of a fish a work of the greatest ease.'—*The Field*.

SOWERBY'S ENGLISH BOTANY:

Containing a Description and Life-size coloured Drawing of every British Plant. Edited and brought up to the Present Standard of Scientific Knowledge by T. BOSWELL, (formerly SYME,) LL.D. F.L.S. &c. With Popular Descriptions of the Uses, History, and Traditions of each Plant, by Mrs. LANKESTER, Author of 'Wild Flowers Worth Notice,' 'The British Ferns,' &c. The Figures by J. E. SOWERBY, JAMES SOWERBY, F.L.S., J. DE C. SOWERBY, F.L.S., and J. W. SALTER, A.L.S. In Eleven Volumes, with 1824 full-page coloured plates, super-royal 8vo. (*For prices see p. 7.*) Vol. XII. containing the Cryptogamous Plants and an Index to the whole work. In Seven Parts, 5s. each. *Part I. immediately.*

'Under the editorship of T. Boswell Syme, F.L.S., assisted by Mrs. Lankester, "Sowerby's English Botany," when finished, will be exhaustive of the subject, and worthy of the branch of science it illustrates. . . . In turning over the charmingly executed hand-coloured plates of British plants which encumber these volumes with riches, the reader cannot help being struck with the beauty of many of the humblest flowering weeds we tread on with careless step. We cannot dwell upon many of the individuals grouped in the splendid bouquet of flowers presented in these pages, and it will be sufficient to state that the work is pledged to contain a figure of every wild flower indigenous to these isles.'—*The Times*.

'The most complete Flora of Great Britain ever brought out. This great work will find a place wherever botanical science is cultivated, and the study of our native plants, with all their fascinating associations, held dear.'—*Athenæum*.

'Nothing can exceed the beauty and accuracy of the coloured figures. They are drawn life-size—an advantage which every young amateur will recognise who has vainly puzzled over drawings in which a celandine is as big as a poppy—they are enriched with delicate delineations of fruit, petal, anther, and any organ which happens to be remarkable in its form—and

not a few plates are altogether new. . . . A clear, bold distinctive type enables the reader to take in at a glance the arrangement and divisions of every page. And Mrs. Lankester has added to the technical description by the editor an extremely interesting popular sketch, which follows in smaller type. The English, French, and German popular names are given, and, wherever that delicate and difficult step is at all practicable, their derivation also. Medical properties, superstitions, and fancies, and poetic tributes and illusions, follow. In short, there is nothing more left to be desired.'—*Guardian*.

'Without question, this is the standard work on Botany, and indispensable to every botanist. . . . The plates are most accurate and beautiful, and the entire work cannot be too strongly recommended to all who are interested in Botany.'—*Illustrated News*.

SOWERBY'S ENGLISH BOTANY, Vol. I. contains—

All the Plants ranked under the orders Ranunculaceæ, Berberidaceæ, Nymphæaceæ, Papaveraceæ, and Cruciferæ.

SOWERBY'S ENGLISH BOTANY, Vol. II. contains—

All the plants ranked under the orders Resedaceæ, Cistaceæ, Violaceæ, Droseraceæ, Polygalaceæ, Frankeniaceæ, Carophyllaceæ, Portulacaceæ, Tamarisaceæ, Elatinaceæ, Hypericaceæ, Malvaceæ, Tiliaceæ, Linaceæ, Geraniaceæ, Ilicineæ, Celastraceæ, Rhamnaceæ, Sapindaceæ.

SOWERBY'S ENGLISH BOTANY, Vol. III. contains—

All the Plants ranked under the orders Leguminiferæ and Rosaceæ.

SOWERBY'S ENGLISH BOTANY, Vol. IV. contains—

All the Plants ranked under the orders Lythraceæ, Onagraceæ, Cucurbitaceæ, Grossulariaceæ, Crassulaceæ, Saxifragaceæ, Umbelliferæ, Araliaceæ, Cornaceæ, Loranthaceæ, Caprifoliaceæ, Rubiaceæ, Valerianaceæ, and Dip-saceæ.

SOWERBY'S ENGLISH BOTANY, Vol. V. contains—

All the Plants ranked under the order Compositæ.

SOWERBY'S ENGLISH BOTANY, Vol. VI. contains—

All the Plants ranked under the orders Campanulaceæ, Ericaceæ, Jaminaceæ, Apocynaceæ, Gentianaceæ, Polemoniaceæ, Convolvulaceæ, Solanaceæ, Scrophulariaceæ, Orobanchaceæ, and Verbenaceæ.

SOWERBY'S ENGLISH BOTANY, Vol. VII. contains—

All the Plants ranked under the orders Labiataæ, Boraginaceæ, Lentibulariaceæ, Primulaceæ, Plumbaginaceæ, Plantaginaceæ, Paronychiaceæ, and Amarantaceæ.

SOWERBY'S ENGLISH BOTANY, Vol. VIII. contains—

All the Plants ranked under the orders Chenopodiaceæ, Polygonaceæ, Eleganaceæ, Thymelaceæ, Santalaceæ, Aristolochiaceæ, Empetraceæ, Euphorbiaceæ, Callitrichaceæ, Ceratophyllaceæ, Urticaceæ, Amentiferæ, and Coniferæ.

SOWERBY'S ENGLISH BOTANY, Vol. IX. contains—

All the Plants ranked under the orders Typhaceæ, Araceæ, Lemnaceæ, Naiadaceæ, Alismaceæ, Hydrocharidaceæ, Orchidaceæ, Iridæceæ, Amaryllidaceæ, Dioscoreaceæ, and Liliaceæ.

SOWERBY'S ENGLISH BOTANY, Vol. X. contains—

All the Plants ranked under the orders Juncaceæ and Cyperaceæ.

SOWERBY'S ENGLISH BOTANY, Vol. XI. contains—

All the Plants ranked under the order Gramineæ.

THE PRICES OF THE VOLUMES ARE—

		Bound cloth.			Half morocco.			Morocco elegant.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Vol. 1. (Seven Parts)	1	18	0	2	2	0	2	8	6
Vol. 2. ditto	1	18	0	2	2	0	2	8	6
Vol. 3. (Eight Parts)	2	3	0	2	7	0	2	13	6
Vol. 4. (Nine Parts)	2	8	0	2	12	0	2	18	6
Vol. 5. (Eight Parts)	2	3	0	2	7	0	2	13	6
Vol. 6. (Seven Parts)	1	18	0	2	2	0	2	8	6
Vol. 7. ditto	1	18	0	2	2	0	2	8	6
Vol. 8. (Ten Parts)	2	13	0	2	17	0	3	3	6
Vol. 9. (Seven Parts)	1	18	0	2	2	0	2	8	6
Vol. 10. ditto	1	18	0	2	2	0	2	8	6
Vol. 11. (Six Parts)	1	13	0	1	17	0	2	3	6

Or, the Eleven Volumes, £22 8s. in cloth; £24 12s. in half morocco; and £28 3s. 6d. whole morocco. Also in 83 Parts, 5s. each.

A Supplementary Volume, containing Ferns and other Cryptogami, in preparation by PROFESSOR BOSWELL (formerly SYME.)

THE COTTAGE-GARDENER'S DICTIONARY.

Describing the Plants, Fruits, and Vegetables desirable for the Garden, and explaining the Terms and Operations employed in their cultivation. With a Supplement containing all the new Plants and Varieties to the year 1881. Edited by GEORGE W. JOHNSON, Editor of the 'Journal of Horticulture and Cottage Gardener.' Post 8vo., cloth, 7s. 6d. The Supplement separately, sewed, 1s. 6d.

'This is perhaps the most perfect work of its kind that has yet been published, and is invaluable to professed gardeners and amateurs. It is scientific, and yet every purely scientific or Latin term is explained, so that the less highly educated in botany may obtain an intelligent knowledge of names and varieties. It is practical and full of directions as to the growth of plants, fruits, and vegetables; and contains descriptions and illustrations of predatory insects, which will be found interesting as well as useful. The editor has had the advantage of having been able to engage the services of a number of practical and scientific gardeners in different parts of England, so that his dictionary has a value which no mere compiler or theorist could pretend to give.'—*Tablet*.

'If copiousness be a lexicographical merit, then must this dictionary be said to rank high. It is literally cramful of information. . . . Its miscellaneous essays are numerous and the work of skilful hands. Of its price we are ignorant, but we may believe the editor when he states it to be the cheapest work of the kind ever issued from the press.'—*Leader*.

RAMBLES IN SEARCH OF WILD FLOWERS, and How to Distinguish Them.

By MARGARET PLUES, Author of 'Rambles in Search of Flowerless Plants,' 'British Grasses,' &c. With 96 coloured figures and numerous cuts. Third Edition, large post 8vo., 7s. 6d.

'This little book has already, we are pleased to note, attained its third edition. We sincerely wish it that continuance of public favour which it so well deserves.'—*Saturday Review*.

MRS. LOUDON'S FIRST BOOK OF BOTANY.

Being a Plain and Brief Introduction to that Science for Schools and Young People. *New Edition, revised and enlarged*, by David Wooster, joint editor of Loudon's 'Encyclopædia of Plants,' Loudon's 'Hortus Britannicus,' &c., with numerous Engravings. Fcap. 8vo. 2s. 6d.

CONTENTS:—Chap. I. On the Elementary Organs of Plants.—Chap. II. The Parts into which Plants are Divided by Botanists.—Chap. III. The Natural Divisions of Plants.—Chap. IV. Botanical Classifications.—Index and Glossary.

THE BOTANIST'S POCKET-BOOK.

By W. R. HAYWARD. Containing, arranged in a tabulated form, the chief characteristics of British Plants. Fcap. 8vo. flexible binding for the pocket, Third Edition Revised, 4s. 6d.

This Volume is intended as a handy Pocket Companion for the Botanist in the field, and will enable him to identify on the spot the plants he may meet with in his researches. Besides the characteristics of species and varieties, it contains the Botanical name, Common name, Soil or Situation, Colour, Growth, and time of Flowering of every plant, arranged under its own order.

'A book of modest pretensions and not without its value. . . . Occupying not much over two hundred pages of paper in limp cloth binding, it will be no great burden to the pocket or knapsack, and may frequently be usefully resorted to by a young botanist on the tramp, leaving more careful study till he gets home.'—*Nature*.

'The diagnoses seem framed with considerable care and judgment, the characteristics having been well selected and contrasted.'—*Journal of Botany*.

MY GARDEN: ITS PLAN AND CULTURE.

Together with a General Description of its Geology, Botany, and Natural History. By the late ALFRED SMEE, F.R.S. Illustrated with more than 1500 Engravings on Wood. Second Edition, revised, imperial 8vo. 21s.

'Mr. Smeë seems to be a gardener of the true school. His tastes lead him to cultivate almost every kind of hardy plants, and there are so many pretty figures of these in his pages as to make the book worth having for their sakes alone.....As a sort of recital of the pure pleasure and interest which even an otherwise busily occupied gentleman may derive from his garden, the book is of much value.'—*Field*.

'As for the illustrations they are simply perfect.....Lovers of gardens and lovers of art will join in prizing this book and in gratitude to Mr. Smeë and to those who have so ably and faithfully seconded his aim.'—*Graphic*.

'This book.....has the merit of careful observation and a love for the common objects of nature which are too often disregarded because they are common.'—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

'Decidedly an interesting and useful work. It abounds in information on a variety of points which the lover of a good garden finds it necessary to know, but for which he does not know where to turn.'—*Lancet*.

LONDON: GEORGE BELL & SONS, YORK STREET, COVENT GARDEN.

